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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Begins Blue Eagle Drive

Employers Will Be Told How

Germany Makes Saar Demand

Auto Code Helps Open Shop

Greek Women to Be Aldermen

A New Queen Rules Tennis

THE United States sees 1,500,000 trained pledgers start from door to door in a campaign to put the ultimate American under the Blue Eagle banner. Not even in Liberty Loan drive days has so intensive an effort been made to get the whole of the nation's people to act in concert. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, declares over the radio that the country long ago showed what political unity could do for it; now it is to have the opportunity to show what business unity can do. The slogan of the campaign is "Buy under the Blue Eagle." Citizens will be asked to pledge themselves to that. But General Johnson has disavowed the boycott as a weapon to force employers—He asks a public sentiment to which all opposition can and will yield.

¶ General Johnson explains why all American employers are not under the Blue Eagle. The main stumbling-block is lack of information. The recovery plan must be explained still more fully. The field agents are warned to use patience and courtesy. The second obstacle is the fear of honest business men that they cannot do what they are asked and survive in business. Where this is actually the case a provisional Blue Eagle will protect the non-conformer. The third obstacle is fear that competitors will cheat. This is to be prevented. But fairness, says Johnson, is to reign—The Blue Eagle's wings will be kept clean, but his talons sharp.

¶ Germany sees two important celebrations. At Tannenberg in East Prussia the anniversary of Germany's victory over the Russians in 1914 is observed and President Paul von Hindenburg is presented by the state of Prussia with an estate adjoining his present one as a token of public esteem. At Niederwald on the Rhine 80,000 Germans from the Saar region join in a celebration of German unity with the motto, "Saar territory forever remains Germany's." Both huge ceremonies voice the same idea—The Versailles Treaty must be revised.

¶ President Roosevelt approves the code for the automobile industry. It carries a clause, reluctantly approved by organized labor after its protest had been overruled, to the effect that employers retain the right to select, retain or advance employees on the basis of merit, whether or not they are union members. The auto leaders believe they thus protect their open shop policy. NRA officials say the recovery laws are unaffected—But the coal code framers rush to insert a similar clause in their own draft.

¶ Greece sees its women make a gain in their fight for equal rights. Allowed to vote only in municipal elections, they are now to become eligible for election as aldermen by insertion of a clause in the new electoral law. In large cities like Athens, Piræus and Salonika the woman vote has already shown its power. Women saved a Cabinet for Premier Venizelos by electing a certain man Mayor of Piræus—National woman suffrage may come when aldermanic boards are able to demand it in soprano.

¶ The International Automotive Engineering Congress at Chicago is told automobile makers should think less of models and more of standardizing parts and highways. Lieut.-Col. Brainerd Taylor, U. S. A. transportation expert, declares motors must coördinate operation as railroads do. No railroad trunkline should be paralleled by a motor transport highway, but non-paying branch railroads should be pulled up—The roadbed should be paved for motor truck feed lines that will pay well.

¶ Both sides of the Atlantic salute Miss Helen Jacobs of California, now women's tennis queen. She achieves the title when Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, after losing a set and winning one at Forest Hills, defaults through illness. Tennis lovers are disappointed. It is not the way they wish to see an honor pass finally from the star who had held it seven years to the star who years ago could have claimed it from any other player. But brave Helen Moody had won everything—Except merely more wins.

¶ Queen Helen Jacobs may set upon the women's courts a new costume régime. Like other American and English players, she has lately adopted shorts. Many spectators of the big games express regret. They agree with Helen Wills Moody that tennis is a graceful social spectacle, not in the shot-putting class, in which women should retain the feminine allure of skirts. Women players could make a helpful discovery from the grandstand—Shorts snatch the poetry of motion out of the leap after a lob.

They Long Ago Won Their Wings



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Both Have Crossed the Atlantic in the Air

Left to Right: Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison and Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam

Liquor Interests Demand Return To Saloon and License

Old System of Local Boards and No Restriction Advocated at Hearing

Liquor interests in Massachusetts today advocated the old deal.

Stripped of all subterfuge now that repeal seems imminent, spokesmen of the liquor interests at the State House, asked for the return of the saloon and the old system of local licensing boards.

Not a word was spoken for temperance, not a word for the protection of the public as the special recess liquor committee held its first public hearing.

Return of the saloon and unrestricted control of liquor by cities and towns was advocated before the committee by Mr. Frank A. Coleman, president of the Massachusetts Wholesale Distributors of Alcoholic Beverages.

Every spokesman of the liquor interest asked that the clock be turned backward and that the old system of control be taken up where it was left by the Eighteenth Amendment. They stolidly denied that there were any serious abuses in the barroom sale of liquor in the old régime.

Mr. Joseph F. Sullivan, representing the Massachusetts Wine and Spirit Dealers Association, also spoke for the old license and deemed it proof of its merit that Boston has voted for the system for 50 consecutive years.

The only improvement over the old system advocated today was suggested by Mr. Will Zakon, vice-president of the wholesalers' organization, who conceded that a state supervisory board might correct some of the abuses in the old system.

Establishment of a system whereby it would be so easy for a man to get a drink that there would be no opportunity for the bootlegger to sell his wares was substantially the recommendation of Mr. William P. Trayers, whose family has [illegible] the liquor business prior to [illegible] tion. [illegible]aid the installation [illegible] syste[illegible]ilar to the Canadian [illegible] tem w[illegible] be to make liquor so difficult to get cheaply and plentifully that the bootlegger would stay in business. These witnesses would eliminate the bootlegger by having the state and the municipalities take over the enterprises of the bootlegger and put liquor on every street corner in the preprohibition fashion.

At the beginning of the hearing, Senator Harry B. Putnam, chairman of the committee, read a statement defending the appointment of legislators to study the liquor system of Ottawa and Montreal and criticizing newspaper denunciation of the project.

Lindberghs Visit With Danish Friends

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh yesterday visited the naval seaplane station and examined his machine in which he and Mrs. Lindbergh landed here Saturday completing their survey trip across the north Atlantic.

After ending his second transatlantic flight the residents of this city gave Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh an enthusiastic welcome. It was reminiscent of that accorded him in Paris six years ago when Lindbergh stepped out of the Spirit of St. Louis, the first man to fly the ocean alone.

The remainder of the day was spent by the Lindberghs with friends in the country.

Future for Flying Depends on Trade, Amy Mollison Says

She and Amelia Earhart Declare Women Have Won Place in Air

The United States already has one foot well across the threshold of a new era in transportation. Twelve-strip railroad-air tickets, with transfers to bus or subway no longer are mere dream stuff of an idle fancy.

"One of the most urgent needs, Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison declares, is coöperation between railroads and aviation. Through blinding storms in the Sahara; in the cruel teeth of an African tornado; over the isolated snowdrifts of Siberia; above the heaving mysteries of oceans; alone and undaunted, the young heroine of England has ridden her steel-winged Pegasus.

Yet the hurrying streams of humanity which rattled in street cars over the cobblestones; glided cityward over the highways; oozed from elevated stations, into Washington Street and Boylston, Tremont, Summer and Winter; Haymarket and Scollay Squares, early on Saturday morning, never dreamed that through the cumbersome locomotive maelstrom the world's most famous woman fliers—Mrs. Mollison and her hostess, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam—were being escorted by Mr. A. B. Nichols and Mr. L. F. Whittemore, vice-president and assistant to the president, respectively, of the Boston & Maine Railroad, to the East Boston Airport, where they became passengers in Stinson, trimotor plane No. 23 of the Boston-Maine Airways, Inc.—the first railroad-owned air line in the United States.

Favors Commercial Flying

Mrs. Mollison's purpose in taking the regular 9 o'clock trip was to study operations of this new business venture. "I am interested in commercial aviation far more than in private flying," she told a Monitor representative, as she waited for No. 23 to take off. "Flying in the future will be the most economical form of transportation. There is no permanent equipment such as rails to be kept up. All that is needed is the planes and the initial outlay."

She believes, with Miss Earhart, that the only real obstacle to be sur-

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ABCP Peace Note Favored by Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 28 (By U. P.)—Bolivian Government officials admitted yesterday that they were favorably impressed with the terms of the ABCP peace note transmitted to them yesterday by the Brazilian Foreign Office.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 28 (By U. P.)—Rio de Janeiro was considered in Foreign Office quarters here yesterday as the logical site for the arbitration negotiations to be conducted by the ABCP powers for settlement of the Chaco dispute as soon as Paraguay and Bolivia sign the peace formula. The Brazilian capital has already been selected by Colombia and Peru for their direct negotiations for settlement of the Leticia dispute.

Diplomatic officers here were generally optimistic that the long-drawn negotiations, which within a year have been switched from Washington to the South American ABCP powers, then to the League of Nations and back to the ABCP countries, were about to meet with success. The Foreign Office, however, withheld comment, pending replies by Paraguay and Bolivia to the ABCP proposal.

Fetes in Reich Emphasize Unity Under New Rule

Estate Given Hindenburg and Germans in Saar Pledge Allegiance

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 28—Germany east and west was the scene this weekend of two great national gatherings intended to emphasize the unity of the whole German people under the new régime.

At the Tannenberg monument near Hohenstein in east Prussia, this year's anniversary of Germany's victory over the Russians in 1914 was made the occasion for a great expression of public appreciation of President von Hindenburg's services to the nation.

On the same day at Niederwald, near Ruedesheim on the Rhine, where stands the monument commemorating German unity in 1870-1871, Germans from the Saar territory were enthusiastically expressing their allegiance to the new Germany.

Public presentation to President von Hindenburg of a new estate adjoining his present one was the outstanding feature of the Tannenberg celebration. Herr Herman Goering, Minister-President of Prussia, on behalf of that state handed over deeds of the new estate which the Hitler Government had decided should be freed from all governmental and state taxation as long as it is associated with the name Hindenburg through direct male line of succession.

Neudeck, President von Hindenburg's present estate, was presented to him on his eightieth birthday as the result of a public subscription, mainly by big industries of west Germany, through a campaign organized by Herr Oldenburg-Januschau, prominent Prussian landowner.

In addition to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, Minister-President Goering and Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Minister of War, Prussian state and local authorities, as well as many of the war associates of President von Hindenburg, were present.

Immediately after the Tannenberg ceremony Chancellor Hitler flew by airplane to the ceremony at the Niederwald monument, where 80,000 Germans from the Saar territory and many thousands from the Rhineland had assembled in a national gathering with the motto, "Saar Territory Forever German."

"When the Saar territory was taken from us," Chancellor Hitler declared in his speech, "it was solemnly stated that France would only have occupation of the mines economically, and guaranteeing that administration of the Saar would be intrusted to the League of Nations. The time will soon be up."

Mussolini Frowns On De Luxe Living For Fascist Chiefs

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—Signor Mussolini recently addressed a letter to the new Fascist Secretary of the Milan district in which he outlined the rules of conduct for Fascist chiefs. The Duce's directions are included in the following six points:

1. Do not frequent by day, and still less at night, the so-called de luxe resorts—restaurants, theaters, etc.

2. Go about on foot as much as possible, and when it is necessary to take an automobile, use one of utilitarian type, or better still, a motorcycle.

3. Do not appear at official ceremonies with a silk hat on your head, but wear the simple black shirt of the Revolution.

4. Do not change in any way your habitual way of living nor your tenor of life.

5. Keep strictly office hours and listen to no matter how great a number of persons with the greatest patience and a sense of humanity.

6. Frequent the working people and be with them not only morally, but in a practical way, especially during these difficult times.

As soon as this letter was made public, Signor Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party, gave orders that a copy of it should be sent to all the members of the Fascist hierarchy, with instructions that the Duce's directions should be rigorously carried out.

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot, stopping off at Finland's capital, sends back some interesting news for his "Watching the World Go By," on the Editorial page. Near by is another furtive appearance of the Casual Day.

The artist Walcot gives us his conception of the back entrance to Solomon's palace, on the Home Forum page.

Children of Germany are taking to the air, as you will note on the Children's page.

More Hymnal Notes on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The concluding article in the Puppet series will appear on the Progress in Education page tomorrow. Tuesday brings also the Home Building and Gardening page (with its Hobbies column), and another Esther's Puzzle.

The 'Blue Eagle' Falconer



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Power Asked By Bar Associates To Break Up Crime

Seek Better Judges, More Efficient Lawyers and General Weeding Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 28—New power to the arm of lawyers and judges to cope with the crisis now confronting American jurisprudence was asked at the opening of annual sessions here today of the great legal organizations affiliated with the American Bar Association.

Reform in the method of selecting judges, drastic weeding out of unfit candidates for admission to the bar, reorientation of some of the 50-year-old bar association policies to meet changed conditions and the present critical affairs of the country, were among topics scheduled here in the next six days which will keep the eyes of the legal fraternity in the United States focused on this city. Questions ranging from the constitutionality of the National Recovery Act to better methods of handling the kidnaper and racketeer will also come up at various times in the course of the week's proceedings.

Affiliates Meet First

The parent body of the Bar Association does not meet here until Wednesday, but sessions began today of affiliated organizations and sections; the National Association of Attorneys-General and sections dealing with insurance, patents and public utility law.

This year's session of the Bar Association is expected to be made memorable by an effort to secure closer integration of the American bar. The movement is led by Mr. Clarence E. Martin, president of the association, and commands support from some of the most powerful sections.

The feeling is prevalent that the association has not made its voice strongly enough heard in the councils of the nation, and an amend-

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One Must Get Full Picture Of Soft Coal Field Conditions To Realize Unrest Over NRA

No Single Rule or Set of Rules Applies—Miners Have Accepted Promises and Assurances and Now Wait to See That Word Is Kept

News from the economic front in industrial centers of eastern United States, where the battle for recovery is being fought under the NRA flag, is to be reported by one of the Washington correspondents of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in a series of nine stories, the fourth of which follows.*

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTE COUNTY, Penna., Aug. 28—No one article, no one book, no one set of books could tell the full story of soft coal mining in the United States.

I should like to put down the tale of Joe Szczech, who has philosophically taken to raising geese—"geese-es," he calls them—while the coal breaker is shut down; of Mr. Sullivan, minor company factotum, who lives on Railroad Avenue and who is just as hostile to unionism as Joe is for it; of the company-owned towns where even hucksters can be refused the streets by company-hired police, and where courts rule that operators have the relationship to miners of employers to domestic servants.

I should like to tell of miners' children, possessing surely a purer and richer grime than any children elsewhere, but happily oblivious alike to grime and labor quarrels; of houses in Scranton, in the anthracite belt, built over old mines, which are now collapsing as the ancient timbers below ground give way; of the isolated coal mine towns up the lost valleys of West Virginia and Kentucky mountain country.

Tear Gas and Bullets

I should like to tell all this, and then put down, too, recent stirring events—the use of billies, revolvers, bludgeons and tear gas in the eastern Pennsylvania strikes; of United States doughboys face to face with sheriffs' men; of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, denied the right to speak at a coal mine town hall; of the 29 separate and distinct coal codes submitted to that overheated NRA auditorium in Washington at the start of General Johnson's hearings; of the impassioned plea of Mr. Edward F. Mc-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

'Relief' Subway Plan Defended by Curley; Taxpayers Object

Work for 3000 men and increased pay rolls of $500,000 a month!

These were the reasons presented by Mayor James M. Curley today for starting immediately the proposed $8,500,000 Huntington Avenue subway project. Appearing before the State Emergency Finance Board, Mayor Curley predicted that Boston welfare expenses would be larger than in 1932 unless men are put back to work promptly.

Hostile critics of the Mayor were in the crowd at the hearing and to them he directed the declaration that no contractors would be employed. Declaring that work could be started on the project in 48 hours, after approval is obtained, the Mayor outlined the many advantages that would result.

"A serious problem has been established recently by the new Worcester turnpike," the Mayor said. "Huge volumes of motor traffic will be thrown into Huntington Avenue, and it is only a matter of a few months, when traffic conditions will become even worse than they were in Governors Square, before completion of the recent subway extension at that point. There can be no free flow of traffic on Huntington Avenue unless the reservation containing the tracks and poles is removed."

While declaring itself anxious to aid the movement toward national recovery, the Municipal Research Bureau declared that it is equally anxious to insure two things: that the finances of Boston will not be so overloaded as to injure the city's credit position, and that property owners shall be protected from inadvisable additions to the heavy tax burdens which they have been carrying during the depression.

Raking the whole of Mayor Curley's plan with the broadsides of the report, the bureau declares that $7,000,000 is the limit to which Boston should go in her program of coöperation with the national recovery movement. In place of the $8,500,000 subway, the bureau suggests an expenditure of $2,000,000 for transit and traffic relief and $2,000,000 for reconstruction of streets. The bureau allows another $2,000,000 for schools.

Righteousness Offers Road To Peace, Dr. Woolley Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTPORT, N. Y., Aug. 28—"Muddle-headed" thinking and lack of true religion is responsible for talk of the necessity for another war "to solve world problems," according to Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College and delegate to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

Speaking at the Westport Union Service here yesterday, Dr. Woolley cited the old biblical dictum that "righteousness exalteth a nation" as the foundation of true patriotism and charged that the ignorance of "the homespun citizen" was as great a menace to world peace as imperialism.

"The next war is already discussed as a certainty in many offices, grocery stores, street corners, club lounges and smoking cars where men idle the time away with loose-talking and muddle-headed conversation," she declared.

"While statesmen are bargaining together for armament reduction and peace treaties, men who ought to know better are reasoning from ignorance and drugging themselves into a helpless frame of mind. The homespun citizen who flounders about among big subjects is as much an enemy to peace as imperialistic governments.

"When I went to Geneva last year, I expected to learn a great deal. As far as I can recall, I had no expectation of learning religion, but I did.

"The good will of one's neighbors is the greatest security. One delegate after another emphasized that truth. In other words, the supreme need for the world today is the fruit of the spirit—love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance. We need it in our homes, in our communities, in the nation, in the world.

"Patriotism does not consist in waving banners, or wearing uniforms, or belonging to societies, or denouncing other lands, or waxing eloquent about God's own country. It consists rather in exemplifying in the twentieth century the ancient truth that 'righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.'"

National Drive Sweeps U.S. To Aid Blue Eagle

In Every City and Hamlet Employers and Workers Push for Recovery

Auto Code Approved

Coal Trade Still Out—Labor Ruling in Motor Industry May Cause Trouble

The NRA drive to enroll every employer and every consumer in the United States under the Blue Eagle banner started today with booming of cannon and zooming of airplanes. In New England, people in many instances did not wait to be invited, but stepped into post offices, signed up, and walked away with its recovery bird under their arms.

Miss Mary E. Hughes, chief of the women's division of the NRA, speaking in Boston, placed full responsibility upon women for success. They "can make or break the whole thing," she said.

The automobile code is out of the way. But it remained for President Roosevelt himself to make the decision that paved the way and that decision promises to make trouble.

The soft coal industry is the last one of the so-called "big five" to remain out of the recovery fold.

It is this trade that considers the presidential decision on automobile labor opens the way for them to demand the open-shop clause in the coal code, that promises trouble.

It may blow over. Labor circles think it will.

"Send more Blue Eagles for the nation's buyers."

This is New England's response to the nation-wide drive launched today to enlist consumers under the NRA.

Early today, blue-eagle insignias at the post offices were exhausted, as a steady line of consumer volunteers enlisted in the greatest peacetime example of group action ever seen.

First returns from the practically 50,000 canvassers in New England indicated strong response for the New Deal. District headquarters men today interpreted the drive as an unprecedented referendum of the people, with Republicans, Democrats and Socialists, alike, testifying that the nation is a unit behind this drastic program.

So eager are persons to get into this "We Do Our Part" program, that they have not waited for the canvassers to ring their doorbells. They stride into post offices and bang their fists on the window ledges and say, "Give me my Blue Eagle."

Woe for the Dodger

And as he stomps away, trouble looms for the code-dodger and support for the observer.

Today, Faneuil Hall rocked with speech-making and cheers as the public invoked the historic tradition of this building for a midday push for the success of the drive. Tomorrow, one official said, will be a new era for the NRA. Buyers will be knit into a coherent pattern.

The snapping of these purses is the clicking of the teeth.

Today, nearly 50,000 persons are ringing doorbells in New England, bringing the NRA into the kitchens of every household. Each main group has been worked out on maps and it is expected the canvassers will work way beyond any NRA code of hours yet promulgated.

When Is a Tip Not a Tip?

Such intricate questions as "when does a lowly tip cease to be a gratuity and become a commission" concentrates attention of experts at 80 Federal Street.

Rulings made by Washington officials in the case of waitresses and restaurant workers specifically provided that tips were not to be considered a part of the waiters' wages; and that such income was a gratuity and that employers must ignore such money when complying with the minimum question.

Now comes the question of other service to the public. Bootblacks for instance usually get tips. Should moneys of this kind be considered as part of their wages—except for income tax purposes, ask employers Interpretation division, NRA, holds that "tips received by bootblacks can be regarded as commissions in the same manner as commissions earned by clerks working in stores and therefore part of their wages."

Labor maintains that tips are the "unknown quantity" never stabilized and lacking in any fixed amount. Employers on the other hand argue that the minimum wages provided by the NRA can be met more easily if the tips can be called part of their wages.

Auto Code Approved With Coal the Sole Holdout on Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—President Roosevelt's approval of a fair practices code of the automobile industry today provided a rousing send-off of the opening of the national drive for coöperation with the NRA as 1,500,000 volunteer workers started out to sign up every employer in the United States.

Approval of the automobile code gave Mr. Roosevelt full power to use his influence to bring the troublesome soft coal industry into

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Meat Treaty Nears

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 28 (By U. P.)—Negotiations for a commercial agreement between Japan and Argentina providing for the purchase of a considerable quantity of Argentine meat are nearing completion, it was learned Aug. 26.

Action of Moley And Norman Visit Called Significant

Observers See Important Bearing on War Debts and Other Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 28—Implications of world-wide importance are seen by political observers here today in the announcement at the summer White House over the week-end that Prof. Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State and head of the so-called "brain trust" of the Roosevelt Administration, had resigned to accept an editorial post on a new national weekly and that Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, would call on President Roosevelt this afternoon at 5:45.

Political observers interpreted these events as having important bearing not only on World War debts, in which Professor Moley was reported to have been the President's closest adviser, but on the whole fiscal policy of the United States, especially with regard to exchange stabilization, which had so important a part in the proceedings of the World Economic Conference in London.

Right of Individuals

At the same time, President Roosevelt's speech at Vassar College late Saturday afternoon, when he addressed more than 50,000 of his Dutchess County fellow citizens on neighbors' day, was interpreted as having a bearing on these developments. The President declared that the whole philosophy of his Administration was summed up in this—"that no individual—man, woman or child—has a right to do things which hurt their neighbors."

The question is being asked today whether this neighborliness applies to the world or to the nation exclusively. It is known that Professor Moley was a nationalist, whereas important members of the Cabinet, like the ranking member of that body, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, lean toward the internationalist view.

Persons close to the President declared that this question was without meaning, since the President himself, in his Vassar College address on Saturday, had made it perfectly clear that there would be no change in the direction of administration policies, and they quoted that paragraph of his speech in which he said that the new economic and political policies inaugurated since March 4 were permanent and his definition of the neighbors to whom he referred as "the people of the United States as a whole."

Professor Moley's resignation comes after he was detached from the State Department on Aug. 2 to make a survey of the crime situation preliminary to steps by the Federal Government to stamp out racketeering and kidnaping in all their forms.

Prior to his transfer temporarily to assist the Attorney-General, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, in this connection, reports in high circles were to the effect that the understanding between the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary of State was none too cordial; that they were wide apart with regard to the policies which each felt the Administration should follow in international and fiscal affairs.

Professor Moley's known closeness to President Roosevelt seemed to accentuate rather than to alleviate this reported disagreement—reports which, however, were never admitted to be true by either of the principals in the case.

Professor Moley leaves the administration pledged to "the active and continued support of all the ideas" to which President Roosevelt has "given such a hopeful and auspicious realization," and the President, in accepting the resignation, assured Professor Moley, whom he addressed affectionately as "Dear Raymond," that the severing of official ties would "in no way terminate" their close personal association, and declared that Professor Moley had "rendered a very definite service" to the country.

The national weekly which Professor Moley will edit will be established by Mr. Vincent Astor, a close friend of President Roosevelt, and will begin publication about Oct. 1. Mr. Astor, who was present when Professor Moley presented his resignation to President Roosevelt, said later that besides Professor Moley there would be associated with him in this publication Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey, chairman of the consumers' advisory board of the National Recovery Administration and a daughter of the late Mr. E. H. Harriman, railroad builder; Mr. W. Averell Harriman, son of Mr. E. H. Harriman and a leading figure in the transportation world, and Mr. V. V. McNitt, who will be executive editor.

The forthcoming call of Mr. Montagu Norman, "mystery man" of the world of finance, and of Mr. Harrison, is cloaked with the secrecy which always attends the conversations of the governor of the Bank of England. It was recalled here today that Professor Moley was with Mr. Roosevelt when, prior to the inauguration, the President-elect called at the White House to discuss economic and financial affairs with President Hoover; but today it was said that no arrangements had been made for any official to come here from Washington when Mr. Roosevelt receives Mr. Norman and Mr. Harrison, reports from Washington to the contrary notwithstanding. Also it was said that the President had no direct knowledge of the purpose of Mr. Norman's visit to the United States.

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You're in the midst of things
At the Taft, Times Square's largest and nicest hotel, you're amidst the sights and pleasures that make New York a favorite summer resort. 2000 delightfully cool rooms, with bath, from $2.50.
Tune in on George Hall's Orchestra, Columbia Network.
HOTEL TAFT
Alfred-Lewis, MANAGER
NEW YORK
Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

Storm and Sunshine Mingle in NRA Skies

NO SOONER one thing clears up with NRA than another muddies.

Soft coal men for the first time conferred with the miners' union and evidently are near accord on an agreement.

But the automobile men insist that they be allowed to hire and fire on merit, which means they want an open-shop clause.

The retailers also are in a mess on the matter of prohibiting price cutting and price cut sales.

In New Jersey application of NRA practices is said to have added $500,000 to the value of the potato industry.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator, is taking no chances; he has a code ready for the coal men if they eventually fail to agree on one of their own.

Dollar and Pound Drop Seen as Norman's Mission

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The approaching meeting of President Roosevelt and Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, aroused great interest today in London financial quarters, and newspapers gave considerable space to reports about it from the United States.

Authoritative quarters remained reticent regarding the object of the visit, but financial writers suggested the conference may have some connection with the recent decline of both the dollar and the pound sterling. This suggested to some the possibility of a race for depreciation between these two currencies, with the eventuality that the remaining gold countries on the Continent might be forced off the gold standard.

The absence of any indication in recent days that the British equalization fund is operating to keep the pound fairly steady with the French franc was cited as lending plausibility to this assumption.

Legion Backs NRA; Veterans' Program Demands Equality

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 28 (AP)—The Illinois American Legion in convention here was told today by Mr. Louis Johnson, national commander, that it was the duty of every citizen, regardless of political allegiance, to support the Government in its national recovery program. He said a four-point program would be presented at the Legion's national convention at Chicago Oct. 2 to 5. It follows:

"1. Equal treatment for the veterans and widows and orphans of veterans of all wars.

"2. A governmental policy of entirely adequate provisions, in periods of normal economic conditions, for all veterans with war service connected disabilities, without regard to their financial status or other means of support.

"3. A permanent classification and fixed determination of benefits for all classes of veterans of all wars and their dependents, to the end that both the Government and the veteran shall know what the benefits shall be, and to reduce to a minimum the discontent from maladministration and misadministration of the law.

"4. A governmental policy recognizing that all incapacitated veterans are, when without means of support, charges and wards of the Federal Government and not of state and local governments, or public or private charity."

NRA and Labor Heads Attacked at Meeting

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 28 (AP)—The NRA and American Federation of Labor officials were criticized by speakers at the opening of a two-day trade union conference here today.

"The RA is not only lowering the standards of living," declared Mr. James W. Ford, presiding officer, "but is aiming to destroy militant unions and to prevent a struggle of the workers to defend their interests." Mr. Ford was the communist candidate for vice-president of the United States at the last election.

"Most of today's strikes," he said, "are being arbitrated against the worker by A. F. of L. officialdom." The meeting was called by the provisional committee trade union conference for united action, with headquarters in New York, under the leadership of Mr. Louis Weinstock, leader of an insurgent group of the last A. F. of L. convention.

Question Appears Of Effect of NRA On Fixed Budgets

Library Official Points Out Danger to Public and Industry Alike

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 — If public agencies and institutions, with budgets based on current prices, are going to have to fill their regular needs at higher prices brought about by the recovery program, what will be the effect?

That the National Recovery Act, through the sweeping nature of its anticipated effect on prices, may partially defeat its own purpose unless a solution is found for this important problem, it has caused, is giving concern to interested persons here.

This is the problem, as stated by an official of the American Library Association, whose apprehension is considered well founded by an authority on the act. Libraries, to take them as an example of agencies supported by public funds, operate on fixed budgets which are made up for a year or two to come.

If prices of commodities go up, as contemplated in the recovery program, and a library is limited to spending say $10,000 in the next year, it will have to have fewer books bound at higher prices than it would at lower prices, and thus will not increase, but decrease employment in this particular business.

While this is naturally of some concern to the library people, it is of more concern to the public at large, Mr. Carl H. Milam of the American Library Association, points out, and Prof. Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago economist and adviser to the National Recovery Administration, agrees with him. As these men see it, unless a remedy is found for this situation, it may prevent the full realization of the aims of the recovery program, and may, according to Mr. Milam, be almost fatal to certain industries depending heavily on public buying.

Another man to agree to the existence of a problem in this respect is Mr. Charles S. Archer, secretary of the Public Administration Clearing House here, who has discussed the matter with Mr. Milam and believes his point well taken.

Auto Code Approved; Only Coal Is Now Out

(Continued from Page 1)

line. This, alone of the great industries, now remains outside the scope of the NRA.

The automobile code includes an employer's clause reserving to them the unprecedented privilege of hiring or dismissing employees without regard to their union connections. This threw a serious stumblingblock in the way of a final settlement of the still much clouded coal situation.

When coal operators heard that President Roosevelt himself had decided the highly controversial labor facturers and labor in favor of the former, by approving their code with what in effect amounts to a qualification of the law, they immediately confronted NRA officials with demands for an identical clause in their own code.

Provides Precedent

Thus the concession to automobile manufacturers which made is possible to bring it under the Blue Eagle provides a precedent for other industries equally eager to maintain the fundamentals of the open-shop and adds to the already considerable difficulties in the way of a coal settlement.

Danger of an impasse is seen in the fact that the NRA Labor Advisory Board gave its reluctant assent to the special language in the automobile code only on the condition that such a clause should not be repeated in any subsequent clause for any other industry. On the other hand the open shop has been as traditional and time-hallowed in the coal industry as among those who build automobiles. The coal men today see no reason why they should not enjoy the same privileges as their motor-making friends.

That the automobile manufacturers themselves expected to use the clause as a weapon against unionization of their shops was quickly confirmed by authoritative information from their representatives here. It is explained that labor organisers have been coming into their shops and telling the men they "must" join a union to comply with the NRA.

What Code Provides

The employers according to their own version of the situation wanted the clause as an answer to the claim of compulsion. They can now tell their workers that they are free to join a union, but assure them that the law does not require it. This, they say, is all they want from the clause.

The code, as approved, provides for an average 35-hour week for factory employees, no employee to be worked more than six days or 48 hours in any one week. Maintenance and supervisory staffs go on a 42-hour week. Salaried workers and office staff receiving less than $35 per week go on a 40-hour week.

Minimum wages for factory workers begin at 43 cents an hour in cities over 500,000 population and graduate down to 40 cents in cities under 250,000. Minimum for office workers ranges from $15 to $14 per week depending on the size of the city.

All Employers, Johnson Says in Opening Drive, Must Adopt Blue Eagle

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Here is the text of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's speech last night opening the national drive to put the entire United States under the Blue Eagle:

Tomorrow marks a milestone in human progress. For the first time the American people have a chance to test in business a principle that they long ago proved in government. That principle is the trite old slogan, "In union there is strength."

On that principle, the 13 colonies in the Revolution were able to do against the mother country what none of them could have dreamed doing alone. They created this nation. In 1861 Abraham Lincoln declared that principle and the Civil War was fought to protect it. It preserved the nation.

But all that was political unity—not business unity. Business unity has never been permitted to us. The old order was afraid to try it. It was absolutely unlawful for business to get together. Every effort was made to prevent workers from getting together and as for the people—the consumers of the country — getting together, that was just too much even to think of.

Rather than to threaten this sacred cow, some of its keepers were willing to let the country suffer anything. They banished the thought while from 1929 to 1932 our people—helpless to do anything about it because they had no way to act together—sat and saw the melting away of almost everything that makes life worth while.

Then Came Roosevelt

And then came Franklin Roosevelt. He proposed to the people of this country that they take charge of their own affairs—in business just the same as in government and he said that if that is what they wanted, he would give it to them.

Well, he has done it. That is the meaning of what we shall start tomorrow—the first hop of the Blue Eagle's flight to better things.

The first step is for every employer to adopt the Blue Eagle. The Roosevelt unity plan of economic unity for the American people simply cannot go forward with any considerable number of employers standing aside and taking advantage of the patriotism of their competitors. There just isn't any question about that. The Government would be a coward if it did not say that. The people would be remiss if they did not support that. Employers would be wrong if they did not recognise that.

It is our belief that either through codes or agreements we enter this drive with between 70 per cent and 80 per cent of employers in trade and industry already under the Blue Eagle. We must get 100 per cent under the Blue Eagle and we cannot afford to fail.

Tomorrow morning the greatest corps of volunteers in the country's history is going forth under the NRA banner to accomplish this result. It is of the utmost importance that these workers know precisely what to do and that they register in their hearts a solemn determination to do that and nothing more nor less. They must understand their task.

Why Any Without Eagle?

Why are there any employers not under the Blue Eagle? This administration has looked into thousands of cases. It has found not one in which the reason was unwillingness.

The big trouble is lack of information. You must explain what the President's program means. We have tried to equip you to do this and it is your task—patiently and courteously to carry out that duty.

A second obstacle is the fear of honest patriotic men that they cannot do what the President asks and remain in business. What they do not understand is that by getting a certificate from his local chamber of commerce on merchants' association that he cannot comply, any man is entitled to get and display a provisional Blue Eagle while an investigation is made by the National Recovery Administration. That should be explained so that nobody in the country is in the dark about it.

There has been a great deal of loose talk about boycott, intimidation and violence—I want to say to you in all earnestness and solemnity that if there is even a shadow of such a thing it would spoil this whole endeavor.

A boycott is a banding together of people to cut a seller off from his trade. Threat of a boycott could be intimidation. Any violence—even any critical comment or unkind words in this effort is repugnant to its whole purpose and volunteer workers have no right to use such means. I beseech you to follow these rules.

Not a Boycott

But there must not be the slightest misunderstanding. The watchword of this great coöperation is "Buy under the Blue Eagle." It is not a boycott for the people of a distressed country to say they are going to stick to those who do their part to cure a common evil and to ignore those who refuse to do so. To do otherwise would be to frustrate the national purpose—not to mention its lack of plain every-day horse sense and fair play.

You would be less than frank and courageous and honest if you did not also explain this simple fact. The Government itself has acted to center its buying on blue-eagle supplies of both goods and service. The whole people should follow that lead.

The third obstacle we have found is a fear that competitors will use the Blue Eagle and cheat behind its wings—that there will be no real protection—of course the Government cannot permit this—people who fly the Blue Eagle must be honest with him—and it is our duty to see to this.

It is quite true that in these first days of this great charge, there has been some failure to perform. Ninety per cent of this also comes from misunderstanding of what is required. Our next job is to clear that up.

For about two weeks we shall confine all action to an intense effort to see that the obligations of the Blue Eagle are understood by every man who flies one.

In the meantime we shall collect evidence in the few important reported cases of big and thoroughly informed employers who seem knowingly and willfully to have taken on this obligation with a deliberate intention of violating it to mislead and defraud their employees and their customers.

Everything Open and Aboveboard

The opening gun of the enforcement campaign will be a painstaking, fair, open, public hearing of these cases and if they prove to be what reports indicate, we shall use every lawful and proper means to protect the public and their competitors against such destructive, unpatriotic and unfair conduct.

These examples will clear up mistakes and—of themselves—go far to eliminate these abuses everywhere.

But we shall go the whole distance. Wherever the Blue Eagle flies we shall keep his wings clean and his talons sharp. If fairness and justice and patience require more time than some of us would like to see consumed, just remember that no such universal system was ever put to perfection in a minute. The mill wheel in the eagle's claw may grind slowly but it will grind exceeding fine.

You are about to go forth on your great work. Remember that you are patient missionaries and neither snoopers nor policemen. You will find bewilderment, some misinformation and (in the rarest of cases) resistance—with the latter you have nothing to do. Your sole duty is as of the duties of the disciples:

"Whosoever shall not receive you nor hear your words, when ye depart out of that house or city, shake off the dust of your feet."

It is not your duty to provoke resentment or hard feeling but only to give your message of helpfulness and go your way.

This is a great adventure by a great people—no man other than the President could have taken it thus far. What you have seen is only a beginning. As he said at his home yesterday, we are on our way out of this valley of despair and you are in the vanguard of that triumph.

Like a Fine-Tooth Comb



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

No Eagle for Ford Unless He Signs Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Aug. 28

ALTHOUGH Mr. Henry Ford has not yet signed the code in behalf of his vast interests, it is understood in Washington that he intends to abide by its provisions. However, unless the Ford factories are actually put on the dotted line, it is not the intention of the authorities to grant them the Blue Eagle. Thus the Recovery Administration still has strong hopes of bringing the Detroit manufacturer into line.

Canadian Provinces Combine in Tax Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — Interprovincial coöperation has entered a new field following the reciprocal arrangement concluded between British Columbia and Alberta whereby the income tax officials of either government may now inspect the income tax returns made to the other province.

This will apply to taxpayers whose incomes overlap in the neighboring province. Under the Alberta Income Tax Act, a similar reciprocal arrangement may be made with any other province in the Dominion.

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Leaving of Moley Viewed as Victory For Hull Policies

Washington Analyzes Attitude of the Two Men on Foreign Affairs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—To the world, waiting on Uncle Sam's doorstep for war debts negotiations to begin, the departure from official life of Prof. Raymond Moley, the man who sat at President Roosevelt's right-hand, to conduct such talks for the last nine months, is a political event of first-rate importance. It also indicates that the broad international policies of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, are to be continuingly indorsed despite all the evidences of national self-containment afforded by the recovery campaign.

Domestically, the resignation marks the end of one phase of the "brain trust" period. Professor Moley far outranked the other analysts who made up that corps of presidential advisers, and those who are left are swallowed up in the vast machine of newly expanded government.

There is no longer a single influence comparable to the Barnard College crime expert who revived the "forgotten man" phrase, was alone chosen to sit with his chief in critical talks with former President Hoover where his ideas were said to have dominated, and for the first three months of the new administration came to the presidential breakfast bedside every morning to go over the day's policies.

The World Economic Cinference reduced Professor Moley's prestige severely, particularly when the plans for currency stabilisation which he took the responsibility of recommending to President Roosevelt were emphatically turned down. He returned to the United States, and on the day when Mr. Hull came back was transferred informally to the Department of Justice to make a crime survey. The results of that survey are now thrown in doubt.

Mr. Hull, whose ideas for world coöperation were derided, who persevered steadily through the frankly admitted failure of the London conference and who saw rapidly mounting nationalism in the United States, thus once more comes out on top. His old-school Democratic low-tariff views are strangely dissonant with the economic philosophy of isolated recovery, and he misses no opportunity to condemn "boot-strap" attempts to pull the nation back to prosperity without paying attention to other countries. Yet it is Mr. Hull who, time after time, finds his personal prestige enhanced and himself more firmly than ever in the saddle as premier of the Roosevelt Cabinet.

The continued success of Mr. Hull is attributed in Washington directly to his political wisdom and experience, and his unflinching, high-minded devotion to his ideals of world coöperation. To many he seemed a pathetic figure in the days when Professor Moley, his subordinate, was dashing across the street to the White House morning, noon, and night. Now the power and the glory have passed from that meteoric career—though it is recognized that Professor Moley's personal usefulness in his new undertakings and President Roosevelt's friendship for him are undiminished—but it is Mr. Hull who now indubitably guides the foreign affairs of the republic under its Chief Executive.

Illinois Dairy Farmers Protest Milk Agreement

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 28 (AP) — Two thousand dairy farmers voted here yesterday to send a delegation to Washington, armed with 10,000 signatures to a petition expressing dissatisfaction with the milk agreement for the Chicago area recently approved by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. They also voted to withhold all milk from the Chicago market if relief is not given in a few days.

After the close of the mass meeting, which was held in Wing Park near here, a group of delegates from near-by marketing areas met to draft a telegram to be sent to Secretary Wallace demanding a public hearing on the milk code.

Ickes Commands Full Speed Ahead On Public Works

Protests on Delay Pour In on Washington From Various Sections

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—Shortening of the time required for public works allotments from the $3,300,000,000 federal fund to show up in pay rolls was demanded today by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

"Why the delay?" "When do we get jobs?" are the questions pouring in to headquarters here from various sections of the country. There is a growing appeal for the cutting of "red tape" that has held up every emergency public works program.

Mr. Ickes is to confer with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park this week and undoubtedly one of their topics of conversation will be the necessity of speeding up the giant building program. Thus far the only jobs which have actually materialized are on road construction projects. Such work ends in many sections with the first heavy frost. Unless something is done soon many of the projects planned for the late summer and early fall will be postponed until spring. Meanwhile the relief agencies would bear the burden.

"The power has been loosed at the top with $1,212,864,697 of the $3,300,000,000 fund allocated," Mr. Ickes said today. "That, however, is only the beginning of the story," he added. "What I am urging now is action all the way down the line to translate this vast money force into wages and purchasing power. No matter how rapidly the administrator and the board of public works allot the money it does not serve its full purpose until it reaches the pockets of the workers. To this end, I earnestly request all officials as well as others associated with us in this great effort to push forward at even a faster pace."

President Roosevelt set as a goal for the public works program the creation of 1,000,000 jobs by Oct. 1. Special effort has been made in granting allotments to favor those which would give jobs immediately, but thus far the men actually getting jobs under the program total only a few thousand. If the goal is to be reached, there will have to be a tremendous increase in employment during September. Even so, it looks now as if no large percentage of the unemployed will be engaged on public works projects in sufficient time to earn money to take care of their families during the winter. The Ickes statement concluded:

"All officials connected with this program must be alert to see the funds are forced through the official channels and are not stalled in transit. Until public works' fund dollars traverse their full route and reach pay envelopes, bringing with them all the beneficial and regenerative forces of increased purchasing power, our task is not accomplished."

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Violence Goes On Despite Campaign To Check Crime

Denver, San Francisco and Buffalo Are Touched by Lawlessness

Despite encouraging advances in the nation-wide war on lawlessness, organized crime continues its brazen activities, developments over the week-end in four cities indicating the need for an even more relentless campaign.

In Buffalo, N. Y., two alleged liquor dealers were killed and two innocent bystanders wounded Saturday, the Associated Press reports, when what were believed to be representatives of rival liquor groups of Cleveland showered them with rifle and revolver bullets in front of a saloon. Three men were picked up for questioning, but no charges were filed.

In Denver, Colo., relatives of Mr. Bernard Bitterman, young department store executive, kidnapped Thursday night, anxiously awaited word from the abductors, who have not been heard from since Friday, the Associated Press says. It was pointed out that a mistake in identity evidently had been made, and that young Bitterman's family was not well-to-do, as the abductors probably supposed. The note Friday was sent to Mr. Alfred Triefus, general manager of the May Company, Denver department store, who, although of no relation to Mr. Bitterman, was addressed as his uncle.

On Sunday, Denver saw further violence when machine gunners threw tear gas bombs into the faces of three bank employees and escaped with $36,000 in a satchel. It is believed, an Associated Press report notes, that the robbery may have been staged to finance the defense of members of the gang held on kidnapping charges.

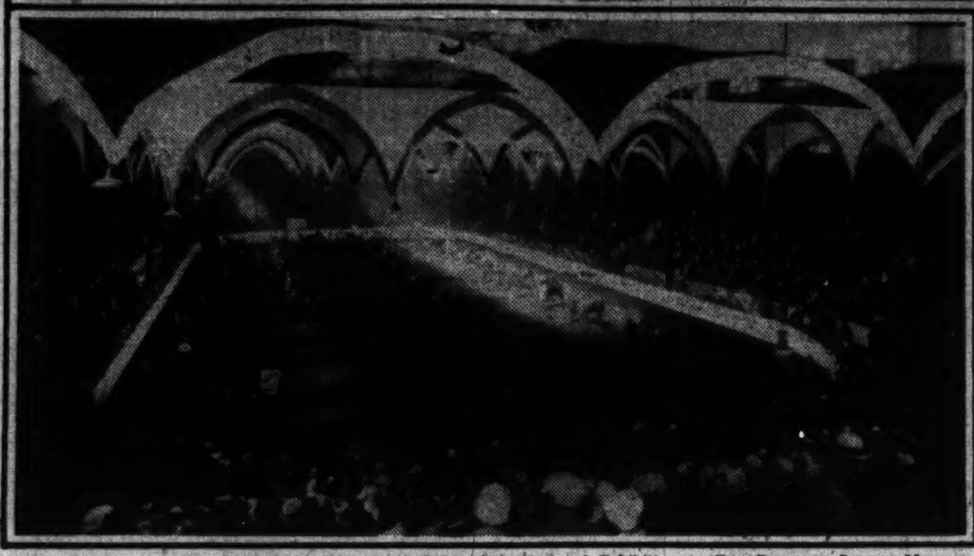
In San Francisco the kidnaping last Monday night of Mr. William F. Wood, cousin of the late William Howard Taft, resulted Saturday in the death of a policeman and the kidnaper, although Mr. Wood escaped unharmed, the Associated Press announces. The victim, who had been forced to help rob his own safe deposit box to get ransom money, was held by Howard Stafford Meek, alias Henry Jennings, whom Mr. Wood described as a "maniac," and ran for cover when the abductor stopped to buy walnuts in a market place Saturday. The fatal shooting of the policeman and the kidnaper followed.

Meanwhile in Chicago the Government today proceeded in its move against racketeers and arrested Jack McGurn, prominent "public enemy," for questioning about the kidnaping of John Factor. Warrants for the arrest of 25 others have been issued it was announced, and more than 200 more warrants will be asked for the arrest of known hoodlums.

In Oklahoma City the Government prepared to go ahead with its case against the kidnapers of Mr. Charles F. Urschel as soon as the Federal court for the western district of Oklahoma gets jurisdiction of the several persons involved.

Toronto's Scenic Setting for Canadian National Exhibition





Both Photos Courtesy of Canadian National Exhibition to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lake Ontario Lends Added Attractiveness to Landscape Design

Upper—Aerial View of Exhibition Grounds and Buildings. Displays This Year Crowd to Capacity the 2,250,000 Square Feet of Space in the Vario us Halls. Lower—Judging Horses in the Coliseum.

'Upping' of Swans Continues on Thames

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Six rowing boats flying strange heraldic flags and manned by brightly clad, pirate-like crews appearing on the Thames recently told knowledgeable riverside inhabitants that the "swan-upping" season had begun. Some people thought this strange procession was a holiday party in fancy dress, or a pageant rehearsal until they saw that the boats were rounding up swans. Then some of them remembered that there was an ancient ceremony still observed every year of marking the beaks of the swans between Southwark Bridge and Henley to indicate their owners.

The "uppers" consisted of Swan Officers in the service of the Crown, the Vintners' and the Dyers' Companies and their assistants. Keeping of swans on the Thames is a high privilege enjoyed only by these two city companies and the King. The marking today, therefore, is not so difficult as in Elizabethan times when about 900 different swan-marks of private persons and corporations were registered by the royal swanherd.

Swans are caught, examined for their marking, and cygnets with them are marked similarly. The number of swans on the Thames is said to be increasing considerably.

All Cabarets Closed By Peiping Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China — Col. Yuan Liang, the new Mayor of Peiping, announces that all cabarets and dance halls in the city will be closed at once.

The authorities are taking this step, he explains, in the interests of morality, also because of the national crisis.

Several years ago numbers of cabarets were opened in Peiping. Most of them closed after the Mukden incident owing to the activities of patriots opposed to such forms of pleasure in a time of national trial. Only a few cabarets still remain open, catering chiefly to foreign custom.

Salvador Invalidates Existing U. S. Treaties

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, Aug. 28 (By U. P.)—Congress voted unanimously Aug. 26 to adopt a resolution declaring that no treaties exist between the Republic of El Salvador and the United States Government because none of the agreements ever had been registered with the League of Nations under Article 18 of the League pact.

The resolution adopted by the Salvadorean Congress is aimed particularly at the 1923 Central American treaty of friendship, negotiated in Washington, whereby the United States and the five Central American Governments agreed not to recognize a signatory régime which had gained power by other than constitutional methods.

PICT-O-GRAMS

ANSWERS

1. Hieroglyphics.
2. Corps of engineers.
3. "Figure eight."
4. One ten.
5. Parallelepiped.

Canadian National Exhibition Marches Ahead With Farming

Annual Display at Toronto Gathers Best Specimens of Dominion's Agricultural and Industrial Wares—Continues Until Sept. 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With its 2,250,000 square feet of floor space for exhibits in its many permanent buildings filled to capacity, the fifty-fifth annual Canadian National Exhibition began its show of the best in Canadian industrial, scientific, manufacturing, agricultural, mining, railway and business development here on Aug. 25. It continues until Sept. 9.

While Canada has developed industrially to a great extent during the present century, its basic industry still remains agriculture. It was the agricultural leaders of the Dominion who founded the exhibition 55 years ago, and the farm industry and the exhibition have made progress together ever since.

As a result, the exhibition remains preëminently an agricultural and horticultural show, although the other major industries of the Dominion have their usual prominence.

Pioneer Implements Shown

A display of pioneer tools and implements is a new feature this year which may become permanent. This show is located in the Coliseum, a building which, with the Live Stock Pavilion, covers 24½ acres and has a seating capacity of 12,000 persons.

On Pioneer Day, a lady clothed in a costume worn in the early days of Ontario will operate an old loom. There is a reproduction of the first McCormick reaper of 1831, an ancient grain cradle, a hand sickle, a wooden beam plow, an ox yoke, a man yoke for carrying pails of water, a water trough for catching maple sap, stillyards for weighing, a wooden flax breaker, a one-hand flax comb, an antique turnip plow, an iron griddle pan, a long-handled frying pan for fireplace use and a baking kettle. Other units of the display include a primitive shower bath, candle snuffers, a Dutch baking oven, a water heater used on top of a lamp chimney, two types of candle lanterns and candle molds, and a crimping iron for grandmother's white bonnet. These came from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont.

An exhibit loaned by the York Pioneers and Historical Society contains examples of such implements and utensils as a sap yoke, a wagon jack, an old flax hackler, a broad-ax, a hay rake of 80 years ago, a cheese press over 100 years old, a straw cutter of the 1834 pattern and a turnip slicer made in 1800. Many other articles are on display from various sections of the Province, used by a people who in many instances were compelled to make their own implements by hand with the materials available.

Many Classes of Horses

Every afternoon and evening, horses, cattle, sheep, swine and other animals are shown in arenas, to be judged in their own classes.

For horses, 159 different classes in the breeding division cater to remounts, half-bred hunter and saddle horses, thoroughbreds, hackneys, standard-breds, besides Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Hackneys, Welsh and Shetland ponies. Classes have been added in the breeding division for two and three-year-old colts, geldings or mares.

Agriculturists' Day, Sept. 6, will have as its feature a parade of horses in the breeding and horse show classes.

Breeders of poultry, turkeys, geese, pigeons, rabbits, cavies, canaries and cage birds have displayed nearly every known type of feathered stock.

Some 8000 racing pigeons from 30 or more towns and cities in the United States and Canada were released Saturday on the Grand Plaza in one of the largest "Derbies" ever held on the continent.

Gardens, nurseries, parks and greenhouses have contributed of their best to make the Horticultural Building a mass of bloom and foliage and an educational display of real merit. "Plants and Groups," exhibits covering an area of 500 square feet, one section for display of hardy trees, plants and flowers, arranged as an informal garden, and a second section for display in formal design, constitute a spectacle of brilliance.

Displays arranged by the various branches of the Ontario Department of Agriculture occupy the north wing of the Ontario Government Building. They are so arranged that visitors can visualize rapidly the work being done by the department on behalf of the agricultural industry.

The fruit branch and agricultural and horticultural societies branch have arranged the products of orchard, garden and field, the fruits, grains, sheaves and vegetables on display having been provided by the fruit growers, the grain growers, and the vegetable growers of Ontario. An exhibit of weeds by the crops branch is also on display for the purpose of pointing out to farmers and other citizens the need of weed control. Means of control and eradication of weeds of a harmful nature are demonstrated.

The markets branch displays the farm products of the province so as to encourage consumers to ask for them. The importance of the dairy industry is pointed out by the dairy branch in an exhibit designed to emphasize the high percentage of quality cheese produced. The message of the display of the live stock branch is to show the importance of "good sires" in eloping a satisfactory market for the meat products of the province.

In the women's building more than 5000 pieces of work are being handled, inclusive of the largest entry in the history of the exhibition for needlework, cookery, canning, handicrafts and school work. New exhibitors number 300. Prizes are given for metal work, leather work, batik, carving, studio pottery, weaving and practical arts of many other kinds.

The competitions also make a feature of new citizens with an exhibit of crafts practiced from coast to coast in Canada. Native Finnish, Swedish, Latvian, Ukrainian, Polish, Russian, Bulgarian, Macedonian and Czechoslovakian designs adapted to Canadian uses are on display. Embroideries of Ukrainians, for instance, are included on modern bridge sets and luncheon cloths. National patterns of these nations are shown on household linens of all varieties, towels, curtains, cushions and table covers.

In the rug and quilt section of the country women reign supreme with wool rugs and afghans made from wool grown on the farm. Craft associations and art clubs throughout the country have encouraged the revival of a number of pioneer arts, and many examples of the results are displayed. Forecast is made that community looms may in the future become a part of the equipmment of many community halls and centers.

Texas Approves Repeal; Legalizes Sale of Beer

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 28 (AP)—Texas, the twenty-third consecutive state to vote for prohibition repeal, also legalized 3.2 beer within its vast area, dry for 14 years.

Beer may be sold after midnight Sept. 14. Formal ratification of the voters' repeal sentiments Saturday will be made at Austin Nov. 24.

Rocky Pages Reveal 250,000,000 Years Of History in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASPAR, Wyo., Aug. 28—A geological record of 250,000,000 years, embracing evidence of aqueous, volcanic, glacial and fossiliferous activity, was spread before the eyes of 200 natural scientists of the United States and many foreign countries, during a tour from Aug. 17 to 24 of Wyoming, Montana and Yellowstone National Park areas. The visit of the International Geological Congress brought to the Rocky Mountain region probably the greatest assemblage of its kind ever to arrive in this section.

The Bear Tooth Butte near the summit of the Bear Tooth Mountain range in southern Montana, was inspected. The butte is composed of layers of sedimentary rock believed to have been formed 250,000,000 years ago. History of a later period also was studied in the Bear Tooth region, a great ice cap similar to the one now existing in Greenland once having covered the mountain divide north of the butte.

Reptilian and mammalian fossils have been obtained in large number from the Eagle Coal Mine in the same region. These fossils have been found in a black clay lying above the coal.

Fossilized skulls and bones of animals also are to be found along the highway between Livingston and Gardiner, Mont. They indicate that the Yellowstone Park region was once inhabited by rhinoceroses, camels, three-toed horses, saber-toothed tigers and primitive wolves.

The geologists found abundant evidence of volcanic action when they traveled the highway which leads to the east entrance of the park in northern Wyoming. The road is lined by towering cliffs and ridges formed from volcanic débris sent forth from numerous fiery craters.

Motor Transport Presaged as Aid To Coördination

Standard Roads Urged to Further Development of System

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—Motor vehicles will take an increasingly important part in the development of a coordinated system of transportation for the United States, but not until further standardization of roads, regulations and equipment is effected, it was declared at the opening session of the International Automotive Engineering Congress here today.

Because the Quartermaster's Corps of the United States Army has made a comprehensive study of means of coördinating the nation's transportation facilities, Lieut.-Col. Brainerd Taylor, of this division, was chosen to discuss the subject before the opening session of the Congress, not only as it affected army plans but as it concerned the commercial development of the country as well.

As motor transport further develops, he said, it is due to become the coördinating factor of all transportation, that is, the logical collecting and distributing agency with respect to trunk line, rail, and water transportation, as well as air transport. But if this is to be the case, he continued, "it has become evident that standardization of road building and uniform operating motor transport laws throughout the 48 states of the nation are essential to the further development of motor transport."

Modern highways should take the place of old dirt and gravel roads used by animal transport. They should supplant or supplement branch line railways where operation of such lines is obsolescent practice. In many cases the transformation of such branch lines, which no longer earn their operating and maintenance expenses, into new highways for fast freight and passenger service, truck and bus, is proposed. "The old railroad beds are wonderfully ballasted, ready for smooth road surfacing," Colonel Taylor declared. "They connect all important towns and villages with more important terminals and trunk line railways. Motor transport highways should never be constructed and used to replace or injure our trunk line railways."

In view of such developments, Colonel Taylor urged, motor vehicle manufacturers should give more attention to the standardization of motor vehicles and equipment, so that more economical maintenance can be effected. "Standardization of motor equipment is just as essential to certain and economical maintenance of motor equipment as it is in railway equipment," he declared.

Having an important relation to the Century of Progress Exposition here, the automotive engineering congress, sponsored by the Society of Automotive Engineers, has brought automobile men from all parts of the United States and seven foreign countries for discussion of the newest trends in automotive design and manufacture. The congress lasts until Sept. 4.

Air Mail Over Lofty Andes Shows Rapid Gain in Traffic

Pilots Overcome Storms and Crashes in Their Determination to Reach Destinations

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 28 (By U. P.)—Carriage of mail over the Andes Mountains, one of the world's highest air lines, continues to show phenomenal growth.

Following are figures showing European letters carried from Santiago to Buenos Aires by the planes of the French-owned Aeropostale Company: 1928, 22,000; 1929, 90,000; 1930, 140,000; 1931, 120,000; 1932, 185,000.

The American planes of the Pan American-Grace Airways also carry mail across the Andes but to Montevideo only, where it is transshipped to Buenos Aires.

The French pilots are as keen as their American competitors in their determination that the mail must go through. Jean Mermoz, French air mail pilot, was forced down in the Andes while making the first Buenos Aires-Santiago flight for the Aeropostale in 1928. He and his mechanic toiled for two days, high above the snow line, and finally repaired their machine with oily rags and the remains of a peach can.

As there was no room to take off, they pushed the plane down a steep slope and clambered into the cockpit as it toppled over a precipice. The pair landed uneventfully at Copiapo, Chile, where no one believed their story until a gang of muleteers went to the spot where they were wrecked and brought down the material they had left behind them in order to save weight.

A standing joke among air mail pilots in Santiago is, "Send your mail with Guillaumet, and he will walk across the Andes with it if he can't fly."

This had its origin in the dramatic adventure of M. Henry Guillaumet, a French pilot who took off for Buenos Aires while a blizzard was raging in the mountains. He found himself inside an enormous cup-shaped valley, gradually losing altitude. He finally landed on the shore of Diamond Lake at the bottom of a vast natural amphitheater.

His plane turned over but was almost undamaged. The first two days M. Guillaumet lived in the plane, vainly trying to attract the attention of searching planes flying two miles above him. Then he took the mail over his shoulder, stuffed a box of matches and some tins of condensed milk into his pockets and started to walk. Six days later he stumbled out of the Argentine side of the Andes. A goat herder discovered him and soon the mail was on its way to Buenos Aires.

Marine Air Base Planned at Miami By Pan American

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Pan American Airways, which operates 26,650 miles of air lines between the United States, the West Indies, Central and South America, has adopted a major development program involving expenditures of more than $5,000,000 for immediate execution, according to announcement made by M. J. T. Trippe, president of the company.

The program, which will be gotten under way immediately in response to President Roosevelt's call for increased employment and industrial activity to aid national recovery, will include construction of an international marine air base at Miami. The airport will be the gateway for air travel between the United States and the 32 countries which the Pan American air lines serve, and will cost about $1,000,000, it was estimated.

Contracts for construction of the first unit in the development, to cost $250,000, were let on Saturday, Mr. Trippe said.

The airport, which has been designed by Delano and Aldrich, New York architects, will include facilities for handling between 500 and 600 passengers within the building and for simultaneous dispatch and arrival of four huge flying boats at the adjoining piers.

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Battleship Race On Pacific Held Threat to Peace

Institute at Banff Closes With Speech Decrying Matching of Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta, Aug. 28—Regret that the Institute of Pacific Relations had not aggressively dealt with the feverish building of warships on both sides of the Pacific was expressed by Mr. W. Downie Stewart, former Minister of Finance in the New Zealand Government, at the institute's farewell dinner here.

Mr. Stewart felt that the building of war fleets constituted the greatest single menace to world peace and that the institute should have given this subject more extended consideration. His address given at the final public function of the conference was probably the most striking utterance heard by the delegates during their two weeks' sojourn at Banff.

"Compared with Europe, we on the Pacific have almost a clean slate," declared Mr. Stewart. "There may yet be time. But I confess that when I see these factors at war, when I see on both sides of the Pacific great nations feverishly building battleships, armadas maneuvering, I am bound to ask myself, what for? If you build a mill it wants grist. There is no peace machinery adequate and ready. The position seems to me grave and serious, disturbing and menacing. One of your round table chairmen predicts war in 10 or 20 years. If you talk war, you will have war."

General Schooling Favored

While the main business sessions of the conference are now over, several committees will continue to work this week.

Importance of general education as opposed to specialization was emphasized by speakers during Saturday's session, and it was stated that under present economic conditions the technical student was often at a disadvantage in seeking employment.

The constantly reiterated demand for specialists had overreached itself in the last few years, it was contended, and in the next era the person with a more general knowledge would probably be favored in the world's labor markets. Specialization was seen as one result of the materialistic expansion of the boom era, and a plea was made for human values as against material values.

This view was not concurred in by Japanese representatives, who stated that technical education was being encouraged in Japan with a view to supplying adequate labor for the country's increasing industrialization. Unemployment was regarded in Japan as the forerunner of social unrest and Communism, and experience had shown that youths with a vocational background fitted into the industrial scheme better than those without technical education.

Racial inspiration was now forming a part of the educational policy in China, the conference was told. Chinese students were being informed of the achievements of their ancestors in contrast to the recent "attitude of humiliation" which had been assumed by Chinese pedagogues during the period immediately following the revolution. Chinese students were being encouraged to travel only when they had matured and could extend their educational course no further in their own country. Dr. Ivor Richards of Cambridge University, who has made a close study of Oriental school systems, said that China's educational program was essentially Chinese and was not based on European or American standards.

Education by Radio

Delegates seemed convinced that education should not depend so much on the printed word as it had in the past, but should utilize moving pictures, radio and travel to a greater extent, all these forces having a powerful educational influence if properly adapted. The study of peace in history rather than war was also recommended, and it was asserted that the rising generation should be instructed that the world's greatest progress had occurred during eras of peace rather than in times of hostility.

Propaganda in newspapers was discussed to some extent and tendencies in the United States and Canada as well as in the Orient were commented on. Voluntary or partly inspired censorship in American newspapers was suggested by some delegates as a phase of the National Recovery Act. Such an attitude was defended on the ground of national emergency. Political freedom of Canadian newspapers was illustrated effectively at the present time, it was claimed by Canadian delegates, by the amount of space given to the activities of the Socialist Party (Coöperative Commonwealth Federation) at a time when Socialists were really stronger than ever before.

Chicago Takes Hoodlums On Vagrancy Warrants

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—A sheaf of warrants, renewable every 48 hours to keep them out of reach of legal attack, was directed Aug. 26 against leading gang chiefs in a new development in Chicago's current war on crime.

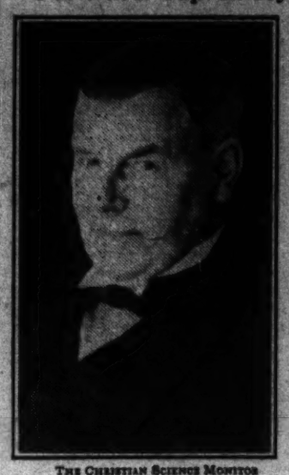
Invoking the recently enacted vagrant law under which offenders may be prosecuted on their reputations and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, if convicted, the authorities directed officers to bring in 25 of the more notorious hoodlums.

Plot to Make Bad Money In Prison Broken Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Quick action by the secret service and the prison bureau has broken up a plot to make counterfeit money within the walls of Leavenworth penitentiary.

Acting on information furnished by the secret service, prison officials made a thorough search of the institution and found in various parts numerous materials and instruments used by counterfeiters.

Denounces Battle For Naval Supremacy



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

W. Downie Stewart

Former New Zealand Minister of Finance.

Railway Strikers In Cuban Provinces Returning to Work

HAVANA, Aug. 28 (AP)—A ray of sunshine struck through Cuba's low-hanging labor clouds yesterday as temporary solution was effected of railway strikes tying up traffic in Camagney and Oriente provinces.

Workers on the Cuba and northern railways, brought into harmony with their employers through the arbitration efforts of Señor Nicasio Silverio, Secretary of Communications, agreed at Camaguey to return to their jobs. They had been on strike nearly four weeks.

Definite solution of their differences was postponed for 15 days. During this period consideration is to be given to the workers' demand that the wage levels of March, 1930, be restored. Still continuing throughout the island were scores of less important strikes.

As members of the Cabinet and representatives of various political or semi-political factions studied the formation of the consultative commission which is to take the place of Congress, dissolved last week by decree, the students' directory insisted that constitutional reforms be effected immediately.

Persons in the confidence of Col. Carlos Mendieta, nationalist leader who is considered a strong candidate for the Presidency, indicated he will pledge himself to carry out the constitutional reforms worked out by conferees with Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador. Colonel Mendeita has not yet announced his candidacy.

Gen. Mario G. Menocal, President of Cuba from 1912 to 1920 and outstanding opponent of the recently overthrown Machado Administration, has announced his reentry into the political arena as leader of the Conservative Party in the forthcoming elections. It was generally believed he would again be a candidate for the Presidency.

Herrera Joins Cubans In American Exile

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 28 (AP)—Cramped in quarters which ordinarily accommodate only three crew members, Gen. Alberto Herrera, Cuban Secretary of War in the Machado régime, and 10 members of his family arrived from Jamaica today aboard the Colombian liner Haiti. The family of General Machado is already in the United States.

Members of the party told a tale of harried adventure in fleeing their country during the recent revolution, but the General contented himself with a bare 13-word statement.

"My whole life is centered in the economic and political restoration of Cuba," he said.

The party fled Cuba on the United Fruit liner Quiricua to Jamaica with the help, they said, of the American Ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles, and boarded the Haiti there.

The party is stopping at a New York hotel. They said they have no plans for the future.

Machado Leaves Nassau

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 28 (AP)—As quietly as he fled Cuba by airplane after the overthrow of his government two weeks ago, Señor Gerardo Machado, exiled former president of the Island Republic, sailed on the steamship Lady Rodney, Saturday night, to seek a new refuge in Canada.

Taxpayers' League Asks Job Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Heretofore the State's strongest advocate of governmental consolidations for "economy and efficiency," the Farmers and Taxpayers League, through its organization director, Mr. J. K. Breedin, has assumed a new stand on the matter in a statement on what it termed "the overlapping of public services," which follows in part:

"Such overlapping is found in the work of the tax commission and the highway department. The department of agriculture is also a tax collecting agency, duplicating the work of the tax commission. Then the department of agriculture devotes its efforts largely to inspecting oils, gasoline, feeds, etc., while another group from Clemson College go about inspecting fertilizer, and another group go around for the tax commission enforcing the business license act.

"Add to that the motor inspectors of the motor transport division of the railroad commission, and a number of others—none of whom is a technical man—and the overlapping is evident. All these positions may be filled by nontechnical men. It cries aloud for a police system composed of all these field services, and reduced about two-thirds.

Magnolia Advances Crude Oil

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 26—Magnolia Petroleum Company, subsidiary of Socony-Vacuum Corporation, has met the 10-cent advance in crude oil postings initiated by Humble Oil & Refining Company and Carter Oil Company in Texas and Oklahoma. It also posted a similar advance in other fields where it purchases crude.

Complete Picture Is Needed to Know Coal Fields Truth

(Continued from Page 1)

Grady, NRA conciliator, here in the coal hills, which, as though by magic, sent the striking miners back to work by use of the miracle-working name "Roosevelt"—a miracle you can only work once, say leaders.

I should like to tell all this, and about the honking "motorcade" of strikers that passed through eastern villages of Pennsylvania, calling out miners for a new strike when they believed the earlier agreements had been violated; of Communist literature fluttered among strikers, and of their disdain and insistence that they were patriotic American conservatives; of union leaders, good, bad and indifferent, keeping their hold on multi-lingual and polyglot illiterates by all the customary wiles of the politician.

Each a Story in Itself

I should like to tell all this, but every phrase would be a separate story. It is possible, therefore, to dwell only on the high lights of what NRA is doing, or promises to do, for the soft coal trade, one of America's basic industries. The rest is merely background.

It is the humanity behind the statistics. It is the living, throbbing flesh and blood that give these figures and generalizations imaginative meaning, and make the reader aware that it is not abstract history he is reading, but current narrative, with explosive possibilities.

To plunge, then, into the heart of the affair, America has one-half the earth's coal. No amount of emphasis, probably, could dramatize this one fact. Modern civilization is built on coal. America has one-half of all there is. The United States has been made by nature the custodian of the richest gift ever bestowed on any people, with all the moral responsibilities attending such overlordship. How has the trust been met?

Great Waste in Coal Fields

One could answer the question, if one chose, with a sardonic indictment. This would be dramatic, but not quite fair. It is true that most United States soft coal mines have been gutted. One ton of coal has probably been wasted for every two taken out. Human life has been sacrificed for the sake of bigger production.

Furthermore, this exploitation has impoverished the coal owners themselves. Soft coal is the superb example of cutthroat competition run amuck. Coal averaged at the mine mouth in eastern America in 1932 $1.22 a ton "mine realization"—the price of a pound box of bonbons! Conditions like these have been existent for years. The one possible integrating force, the United Mine Workers Union, was stricken to its knees by the defeat in the great strike of 1927; and since then the Miltonian phrase of "chaos and black night" seems rather aptly to describe the bituminous disorder.

This might, I say, be all brought down as a general indictment. But in a larger sense, there is some excuse for these conditions. The attempt to coördinate an industry so vast as this was almost certain of failure so long as the unqualified policy of rugged individualism obtained in America. The field is too big to blame any one person.

Coal Widely Spread

Coal is spread over two-thirds of the American states. News interest has centered recently in Pennsylvania. But coal is mined from Colorado to Alabama; from Illinois to Maryland. Even New England has a form of very hard coal, one stage harder than anthracite. Get a lump of Rhode Island fuel finally incandescent, and it is likely to melt the stove!

Such is the background of America's vast coal business. Into this picture now suddenly comes the National Recovery Act. A soft coal code is forced on the operators by the Administration. The foregoing swift survey shows one thing—that the new attempt to integrate and coördinate the entire soft coal business of the United States transcends in importance the individual story of any operator or miner or local community.

Here is the instance, if anywhere, where the National Recovery Act is building for the future. In other communities visited in my roving assignment, the problems are largely transitory. The act is supposed to last only two years. When 1935 comes many of the changes will be sloughed off. The Blue Eagle, and the so-called "boycott," the consumers' pledges and the "buy now" campaign will probably by then seem merely picturesque phases in the general recovery.

A Civilized Coal Giant

But in so far as the great, basic, soft coal trade goes, the prospect opens up of permanent transformation; of this grimy, cave-man monster of an industry brought at last into civilization, his beard trimmed, his face washed, his reluctant feet led from the jungle to the little red schoolhouse of elementary self-government!

America, if this result is achieved, will have tamed one of the most elemental and savage industrial problems within its body politic. It will have accomplished something which every intelligent observer knew was inevitable sooner or later, but which, nevertheless, year after year, was not accomplished till this Neanderthaler of an industry came blundering right down into the sky-scraper age.

Germany tamed the monster a generation ago when it regularized coal production for all the empire; Great Britain copied the German cartel method only as recently as 1930 and successfully tamed the monster—compelling British coal operators to organize into some 14 districts, with a national council and the shut-down of marginal mines. Neither country, big as they are, though, had the difficult problem facing America.

Beset by Many Ills

The American industry has the triple ills of overproduction, cut-throat competition and contracting market. For example, the potential United States soft coal capacity is 750,000,000 tons annually, but last year the country took only 305,000,000 tons. This mean part-time work for 350,000 miners, out of more than 500,000 available.

There seems little doubt that an army of 150,000 to 200,000 surplus miners must eventually be squeezed out of the industry, when the business is finally regulated. President Roosevelt has a scheme for subsistence farms for some of these excess workers. Somehow or other, general industry must absorb the others.

As for the contracting market, oil, electricity, greater efficiency in use of coal, and like developments, are reducing the demand for soft coal. In 1923, soft coal supplied 63.5 per cent of all United States energy demands, but by 1930 this was down to 55.7 per cent. The year 1932 was disastrous, for in that period 155,642 men lost a year's employment in the mines, due to growth of rival sources of power.

Submitted 29 Codes

The disorganization in the coal fields can be gauged by the mere fact that the industry submitted 29 codes to Mr. Kenneth M. Simpson, deputy NRA administrator, when the hearing in Washington began, compared with only two by the next highest industry. Mr. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, proposed a 30-hour week to take up the slack of unemployment, with a $5 basic daily wage. The non-union group proposed a 40-hour week, with lower wage scales.

Today the labor cost of a ton of coal is about 65 per cent, so that whatever rate was chosen was certain to raise the price from present bankruptcy levels. But the desolate coal towns, the miners' shacks, the shabbily dressed children are all living examples of the anti-social penalty resulting from too great dependence on free competition to regulate an industry.

To come back to personal observations, I find by chief impression after a cursory trip across Pennsylvania in search of NRA material is the undercurrent of unrest and smouldering discontent.

Same in Other Sections

Similar conditions are reported from other coal states. The situation raises the very important question whether miners will abide by the code which the Government promulgates, no matter how great the victory for labor. It is a question whether even strong-arm methods of the United Mine Workers will keep all elements in line.

Already there are rival unions, the Communistic National Miners Union; the Illinois Progressive Miners of America—there have been 20 murders, so far in this one branch alone. Mr. William Feeney, president of District No. 4 United Mine Workers, was unable to control the outlaw strike against the H. C. Frick-United States Steel Company mines, until Mr. McGrady came down from Washington and "hurrahed the boys" into an understanding.

To sum it up, it is truce today in Pennsylvania, not peace. The miners seem to have accepted the NRA proposals at face value, with enthusiasm comparable to that which swept the world when Wilson advanced his 14 points.

A corresponding counter-reaction, and disappointment, is possible. If these soot-faced hunkies are deprived of what they conceive they have been promised—the right to unionization and check-weighmen—or if this gift is interfered with, there is apt to be an emotional release of discontent that will run through a long, heart-breaking period of labor turmoil.

Sunlight Cells Provide Better View to Convicts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28—"Sunlight cells" whose windows look out on the prison lawns instead of a high-walled corridor have been assigned to 244 convicts at the new Attica State Prison on completion of the newest cell block.

FRUITFIELD
• JAMS • MARMALADE AND TABLE JELLIES
"THE TASTE TELLS"

They Know Coal Situation



Upper and lower right—© Underwood. Upper left—© Keystone
Lower left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

Top, Left to Right—Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York; Edward F. McGrady, Special Assistant Secretary of Labor. Bottom, Left to Right—John L. Lewis, President United Mine Workers of America; Kenneth M. Simpson, Deputy Administrator National Recovery Administration.

Shorter Sessions Of South Carolina Legislature Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Recommendations for improving legislative procedure in South Carolina to obviate much of the wasted effort now apparent in the law-making body's functioning were outlined in an address before the local Rotary Club by Mr. J. B. Gibson, speaker of the House of Representatives.

In order to shorten legislative sessions and make them more official, Mr. Gibson suggested:

That the Constitution be amended, making it mandatory that a session of the General Assembly "shall not exceed 40 days."

That the Budget Commission, the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the House meet together prior to the convening of the General Assembly and prepare the appropriations bill and have it ready for introduction in the House on the first day of the term. Under the present procedure an appropriation bill is written four times.

That the Constitution be amended to enable the General Assembly to enact legislation authorizing the several counties of the State to annually levy taxes necessary to run their county governments.

"With county supply bills out of the way, members of the General Assembly will then be enabled to give their entire attention to the major responsibility of State-wide affairs," Mr. Gibson said. "It will likewise be the means of shortening the legislative session, and will go a long way toward restoring confidence of the people in the legislative branch of their government, which is sorely needed."

Yancey to Head Counsels

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Mr. George W. Yancey of Birmingham, Ala., was reelected president of the International Association of Insurance Counsels at the annual convention.

French Welcome Mussolini's Plan To Help Austria

Step Ahead in Paris-Rome Aid to Central Europe Found in Policy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 28—France has welcomed news of the Italo-Austrian economic agreement as evidence of satisfactory progress toward the goal of close collaboration between the French and Italian Governments in attempting to solve Central European problems.

The declaration yesterday of the French Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, that France is "determined to guarantee the political and economic independence of Austria," is held here to constitute implied approval of Premier Benito Mussolini's offer of economic aid to Austria. The semiofficial Temps today summarized Paris press opinions in asserting that the common goal of assuring Austria's continued independence has tended to strengthen the bonds of interest between Italy and France.

Though official circles in Paris diplomatically refrain from saying so, it may be considered certain that economic support for Austria from both France and Italy was a joint scheme, and it is probable that further developments from the French end will materialize soon.

The significance of M. Daladier's statement that France intends to prevent the political union of Germany and Austria is emphasized by the fact that he made the declaration on the eve of a visit of inspection to fortifications along the German frontiers.

France which, as its Premier stated, "wants only peace and order," is determined to use every means within its power to assure its own safety and freedom from invasion, and it cannot be denied that without the complete system of forts which M. Daladier is now examining, the nation would be genuinely apprehensive of a Germany which it believes to be secretly rearming for aggressive conflict.

In view of this apprehension France is particularly pleased that Italy appears to be taking a stand similar to its own with reference to Germany's territorial pretensions.

Australian Gives £100,000 to State

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE—To mark his "love for his country, and admiration for a people who have done so much in 100 years," Sir Macpherson Robertson, Australian "chocolate king" and one of Melbourne's most generous citizens, has given £100,000 to the Victorian Government as a centenary gift.

The money, according to his wish, will be used (a) for the erection of a new girls' high school, (b) for a Temple of Youth in which, among other things, a magnificent library will be established, and (c) for the erection of a new bridge over the River Yarra, on which Melbourne stands, to enable the completion of a boulevard.

Sir Macpherson Robertson has already provided a sum of £15,000 as prizes for the centenary air race from England to Melbourne, in which airmen of all nationalities will be invited to compete.

Cotton Checks Held Up By Robot Paymaster

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The blame for the delay in the issuance of checks to southern farmers who have plowed under some of their cotton was placed Aug. 26 by the Farm Administration on a robot paymaster.

Early this week, farm officials said, 7000 checks were to be distributed Wednesday. But they reckoned without the device which makes the issuance of the drafts a mechanical process, even to the signing of the necessary signatures. The robot balked flatly early Wednesday morning when it had a workout. It is now operating at its capacity of 1500 checks an hour.

Industry Likened To Machine With Flooded Carburetor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 28—American industry must drain off its flooded carburetor, which has been inundated by concentration of wealth and income, and must direct the rewards of invention and labor so as to make and maintain a wider purchasing power for its own products, according to Mr. Sidney W. Wilcox, a representative of the Department of Labor. Mr. Wilcox is chief statistician of the New York State Department of Labor and has been in Washington for some time for special service in the Labor Department at the request of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Speaking at the conference on industrial relations here yesterday, Mr. Wilcox drew a mechanical parallel with the economic situation and asserted that industry in this country would have to take on the rôle of a caterpillar tractor and lay its own track back to prosperity. The Administration in Washington is definitely committed to the "lay your own track" idea, he said.

The result of the "flooded carburetor" had been that the concentrated income was invested in securities, which meant new, and perhaps excess, plant capacity, instead of being used to buy consumer goods and services.

Discussing the "scant oil theory" that the economic machine had stalled because money and credit had contracted to the point of undermining prices and confidence, Mr. Wilcox referred to recommendations that controlled inflation be used as a remedy. "Enough oil, but not too much," was the remedy, he said.

Social planning, like the wiring system of a car, would determine how and when the economic cylinders would exert their powers, he declared.

Voting Machines Aid Check

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 28—For the first time in Allegheny County's election history, the board of County commissioners will have a direct "check" on election boards at the primaries next month. This will be possible because of the use of voting machines, purchased more than a year ago, but scheduled for general use for the first time at the primaries. A machine inspector can be assigned by the commissioners to every voting district.

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Boston's Islands May Again Hear Whisper of Pines

Port Authority Leading in Movement to Reforest Denuded Sentinels

Tall pines may again whisper and sway within the encircling arms of Boston Harbor. If plans of the conservation forces are successful the easterly wind that zooms around the Custom House tower and brings the breath of relieving coolness to a sweltering city may also bring the tang of balsam and the murmur of evergreen branches.

At present the marks of time, tide, and water show harshly upon these islands that do sentry duty at the gates of the harbor. From their virgin timber many a ship's mast was hewn. Past attempts to clothe them once more in evergreen have failed.

Now the Boston Port Authority is throwing the weight of its combined state and municipal strength behind a project to reforest the islands. Mr. H. E. Weatherwax, district inspector for state park conservation work of the Federal Government, was called in. Needs and possibilities of reforestation on the islands of Boston Harbor that are owned by the Government became the subject of intensive study.

Work of reforestation is recommended by Mr. Weatherwax to start next April or May. Massachusetts will give enough seedling trees for the program. Army barracks on the mainland or on one of the islands can be used to house the 40 foresters required.

Boat transportation between islands and the mainland is available without cost to the Government. So says Mr. Weatherwax in his report which has just been submitted to Washington, pointing out that wages of the men and their maintenance would be the only cost to the Federal Government.

Islands owned by the State are expected to be reforested by the Commonwealth. Individuals owning islands are to be urged to join the movement. Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority, said that all the islands in the harbor were well populated with trees before the first colonists came to New England. Now only a few islands boast the shade of trees. Thompson's Island, however, is pointed out as an example of how successful island reforestation can be made.

Scotch, Austrian and Japanese black pines are recommended by forest experts for the most successful growth on such islands. So, in the years to come the windows of the Custom House may face toward islands that are once more murmurous with the music of pines in the wind.

Gain in State Park Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Attendance at Indiana state parks is as great as last year, it is now indicated, with visitors staying more days than last year's average. The reconstructed pioneer village at Spring Hill State Park and the rugged Brown County State Park, amid southern Indiana hills, show a decided gain, indicating a trend from the so-called more sophisticated parks of more populous areas and a return to more virgin and pioneer atmosphere.

Relic for Harvard—State Flower





Left—Courtesy of The Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University to The Christian Science Monitor. Right—By J. Horace MacFarland

Cape Cod Canal Job Promises 1400 Men Work on Widening

Fourteen hundred men taking great bits of sand out of Cape Cod is the picture soon to unfold at the Cape Cod Canal.

While the actual "biting" will be done by the seagoing dredge Sandmaster, eating away 70 feet from a banking from a point west of Sagamore bridge through to the railroad bridge at the Buzzards Bay entrance, so the waterway will be 170 feet wide, the project will give employment to 1400 men, it is stated.

High bridges giving ample clearance to vessels using the canal, are to replace the present Bourne and Sagamore highway bridges. A 150-foot high bridge will replace the present railroad pass-over which, with the widening, will throw the waterway open to larger vessels than can use the present canal.

The master architect in this $5,600,000 improvement project will be Lt.-Col. Richard Park, district engineer of the War Department. First of the working tools to reach the scene will be the dredge Sandmaster, due from Chicago the end of this week, according to Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Essex House Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Baby Rose Marie, songs.
7:30 NBC, Grantland Rice; double quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Yesterday and Today"; narrator; orchestra.
8:40 "Grin and Bearit," songs.
8:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Massachusetts NRA Reports to President Roosevelt.
10:00 NBC, "The Hour Glass"; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 Studio recital.
10:45 News; sports review; reports.
11:15 NBC, "Poet Prince."
11:30 NBC, "Southern Symphonies."
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 Y. M. C. A. talk.
5:30 Schirmer and Schmidt, piano.
5:45 NBC, Musical program.
6:00 "The Evening Tatler"; news; pianist.
6:45 Del Castillo, organist.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 Salute: Historical program.
8:45 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 Concert orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Parade of Melody"; soloists; quartet; piano duo; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Syracuse Spotlight Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, "America's Grub Street Speaks."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 Announcement; music.
7:00 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers; chorus.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singing Sam."
8:30 Talk, Hugh D. Butler, secretary, district recovery board.
8:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 Milton Post A. L. Band.
9:30 CBS, "Theater of Today," sketch.
10:00 Hughie Connors' Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, "The Ideas Back of Wheat Adjustment," Mr. M. L. Wilson.
11:45-1:00 CBS, Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:45 Harry E. Rodgers, organ.
7:00 Announcemnts; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
7:45 "Timely Topics."
8:00 Recordings of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" Suite, by Philadelphia Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Ambassadors, male trio.
8:45 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
9:30 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Symphony Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 "Uncle Dan, the Puzzle Man."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 "The Gossipers."
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 New Yorker's Orchestra.
8:00 Financial talk, E. E. Nazzaro.
8:15 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:30 Hasting's Irish Minstrels.
9:00 Radio Aces; orchestral.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

2:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stock readings.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS program.
11:00 a. m.—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee Players; organ.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Summer Street Feels Jump in Wool Prices

Summer Street—capital of the North American wool market—is no longer down in the mouth.

Prices, which were gradually declining for a period of several years, reached the low point a year ago. Since then miracles have been worked. Today, Ohio Delaine, Montana Territory and Texas 12-months wools are selling at an average price for the three types that is 117 per cent higher than the low of a year ago.

Reports percolate into the headquarters of the National Wool Marketing Corporation here, from many places where men have gone back to work, showing that a goodly portion of their first pay checks is being spent for clothing. "Credit for favorable price advances must be accorded principally to the better system of marketing which has been developed during the past few months," said officials of the national.

Texas Indicates Repeal

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 26 (AP)—Repeal of federal prohibition and legalization of beer received majorities ranging from 3 to 1 to 5 to 1 on the basis of early scattered returns today from Dallas County.

Pennsylvania Chooses Laurel

* * *

Harvard Trades Tomb for Carved Column; Electric Eye Guides Fastest Elevator

* * *

Pennsylvania, last state in the Union to adopt an official state flower, has chosen the Mountain Laurel, already the state emblem of Connecticut.

According to Mr. E. M. Gress, Pennsylvania state botanist, two bills were recently laid on Governor Pinchot's desk leaving the choice of either azalea or mountain laurel up to him. The Governor signed the mountain laurel bill and thus closed the chain of state posies hanging from the lower limbs of Maine's pine tree to the golden-poppied valleys of California.

Mountain laurel should not be confused with rhododendron. The flowers of the former have 10 dark colored pockets on the inner surface of the cup-shaped corolla, into which the anthers of 10 stamens fit snugly, ever ready to dust with pollen the coat and trousers of any wandering bee who happens to poke his head inside for a bit of nectar.

Archeology—Tit for tat or "swapping," as any small boy would call the recent exchange of art treasures between the Spanish National Archeological Museum and the Fogg Museum of Harvard University, has meant receipt of undreamed art wealth in Cambridge, according to Fogg officials.

The column of San Payo, one of the finest of the objects just received, came from the Benedictine Monastery of Santiago. It is sculpturally decorated with a full-sized figure of Saint Simon. Spain regained again the long lost Sahagun Tomb, the most ancient sculptured sepulcher of the Middle Ages. The office of museums of the League of Nations, praises the magnanimous actions of the two museums as a memorable example, "worthy of being imitated in future relations between such institutions."

Palæontology—What fossil hunters thought to be a rare duckbilled dinosaur was uncovered in a marl pit at Sewell, N. J., but it turned out to be only a 20-foot cocodile which at some time in the remote past had for its private stamping grounds the region around Camden.

Dinosaurs are extinct land reptiles with elongate limbs and massive tails. Some were covered with scales, others with bony armor. Though their brain cavities were exceptionally small, the largest are believed to have had two, one in the head to look after the fore part of the body and one in the rear near the stomach to take care of the hind section.

Dr. W. S. Granger of the American Museum of Natural History says, "I have always wanted to find a Yankee dinosaur. We know that they thrived in this region in large numbers, for we have proof of that in the large numbers of tracks found."

Physics—Necessity is the mother of invention surely, but electricians engaged in snaking cloth-wrapped steel tape up and down the pillars of the new Christian Science Publishing House would like "mother" to invent some way of preventing water from collecting in pipes and joints through which heat-control wires must pass.

The water collected in the pipes at the time the cement pillars were poured. Condensation from warm cement poured in cold weather is the main cause, though doubtless rain water also contributed. In order to keep their promise of properly regulated heat the electricians must spend hours swabbing out the pipes before laying the wires "or else you would get cold air in winter and furnace heat in summer," they say.

Electric eyes or photo-electric cells have a new duty. They stop the fastest passenger elevators in the world and stop them exactly at floor levels on the 69 stories of the RCA building in New York. Up and down the 850 feet of darkened elevator shaft two electric eyes ride on each car. The photo-electric tubes' cold stare brings the car to a stop at any desired floor, exactly level no matter how heavy the load.

According to Westinghouse engineers this accuracy surpasses that of all other types of automatic control, and in the future their use will be the rule, they predict, rather than the exception.

Take a hot stove, a bit of raw rubber, some sulphur and mix thoroughly. There in a nutshell you have the receipt Goodyear accidentally discovered in 1839 which revolutionized the rubber industry.

"The most noteworthy advances in recent years," according to Mr. George Oenslager of the Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, who discusses some of the "Chemical and Engineering Advances in the Rubber Industry," in a recent pamphlet, "include the replacement of the so-called wild rubbers lacking uniformity with rubber produced under regular conditions on plantations; the production of improved fabrics to meet the extreme requirements of the automobile tire; the marked improvement in rubber goods made possible by the use of organic accelerators of the vulcanization process; and by improvements in methods of manufacturing articles new to industry. It is now invaluable in lining the new model railroad tanks cars, and in the chemical industry generally through its resistance to many important commercial acids."

Bread Loaf Writers Hear Duty to Reader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREAD LOAF, Vt., Aug. 28—"The reader-writer contract," Mr. Gorham B. Munson, critic, called the obligation of the writer to consider his work as communication, in his lecture yesterday to the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference holding its eighth annual session here.

With the addition to the staff of Mr. Raymond Everitt, manager of the New York office of Curtis Brown, Ltd., literary agents, the tonic of reaching the reader has had special consideration this year at the institute of creative writing in Battell Forest of the Green Mountains, sponsored by Middlebury College.

Three hours of each morning are devoted to practical classroom lectures, a round-table hour in the afternoon is given over to discussion of a specific writing problem, and a less technical evening lecture on some literary topic closes a day which has also provided some hours for individual pursuits, whether of writing or outdoor exercise. The institute closes Aug. 30.

Motor Fatalities On Massachusetts Roads Show Increase

Motorists who would not take time to live!

They are fundamentally the ones who are responsible for 18 casualities on Massachusetts highways last week, in the opinion of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles. Eleven more were killed in this period than in the preceding week and one more than in the corresponding time last year.

Of the casualties eight were pedestrians, nine were automobile occupants and one a bicyclist. Among the motorists Mr. Ryan cites the upward trend in accidents involving buses. The only redeeming feature in the week's record Mr. Morgan found was the drop in child fatalities as compared with the corresponding week last year. Ignorance and poor judgment predominate in the reasons given by the registrar for these casualities, which number 517 to date as contrasted with 496 for the same period last year.

Eighty operators were convicted last week of driving under the influence of liquor, 19 fewer than in the preceding week. Nine were committed to jail. There were 1680 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked, 220 fewer than in the corresponding week last year.

Mr. Ryan warns truck or trailer units going into Connecticut that a new law requires a mechanical signaling device be used unless hand signals from the motorists' seats are readily discernible.

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ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
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KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
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BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate.
BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James' St.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: 9 Station St.
BURY: 54 Fleet St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 45 St. Sepulchregate.
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge.
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GLASGOW: 130 Sauchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 81 Union St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
GOVAN: 13-15 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peters St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-8 Queens Sq.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
HULL: 12 King Edward St.
IPSWICH: 45 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-46 Low St.
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
KINGS LYNN: 110 High St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson's, Jewellers).
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.).
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St.
PAISLEY: 30 High St.
PARTICK: 354 Dumbarton Road
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
SHEFFIELD: 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (opp. Boots the Chemists)
SOUTHPORT: 21 Eastbank St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.
SWANSEA: 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WEST BROMWICH: 193 High St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WIGAN: 18 Wallgate
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
WORCESTER: 25 The Cross
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

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LONDON ENGLAND

Nation's Women Held Responsible For NRA Success

Miss Hughes in Boston Says They 'Can Make or Break This Thing'

"Women can make or break this whole thing," says Miss Mary E. Hughes, national head of the newly established women's division of the NRA, who flew here from Washington to aid the Massachusetts women NRA leaders in their intensive house-to-house campaign which was launched today.

"It is said that women buy 85 per cent of the retail merchandise of the country, but they really control 100 per cent of the buying," she added with a merry twinkle, "because men don't buy without consulting women. So the women's responsibility is grave."

Heads of women's organizations and welfare workers from all parts of the State gathered to greet Miss Hughes in the library of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to which she was rushed with a motorcycle escort through the congested downtown area. Slender and chic in a black-and-white travel costume, a symbolic Blue Eagle embroidered on her white scarf, the national leader, with her southern charm and clear statement of facts, won the Massachusetts women, who are efficiently organized for concerted action.

One of First Cities

Boston is one of the first cities visited by Miss Hughes on her tour of the country to mobilize the women in the "warfare on unemployment," as she calls it. "A woman for every block in America thinking in 100 per cent NRA terms," is one of her slogans.

"Never before has there been such an opportunity for us women to prove ourselves Americans. Not even the World War could equal the significance of this movement, which is universal in its appeal. The response of women to this call has been amazing. Almost over night they have laid aside everything else to work in this campaign which aims to put 12,000,000 people back to work this winter."

Characterizing President Roosevelt as "a leader who sees only the greatest good to the greatest number and a square deal for all," Miss Hughes declared the NRA program is only a forerunner of a new social order to come. The whole nation is put upon its honor and compulsion should come from public opinion rather than from enforcement, she believes.

In organizing the women of the nation, Miss Hughes' first step was to appoint 48 chairmen, one for each state. Miss Mary Ward, chairman of the National Committee of Democratic Women of Massachusetts, and rehabilitation worker for the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, is the chairman appointed to lead the work in this State. With indomitable energy and enthusiasm, and "by working 25 hours a day," she says, Miss Hughes has, during the past three weeks, drown together the threads of women's organizations throughout the State, who were working for the NRA before the national women's committee was formed, and is weaving the parts into a whole.

Coöperation Wonderful

"The coöperation has been wonderful," Miss Ward says. "Not only have the women responded wholeheartedly, but men and firms have done everything they could to get the women's organization to running smoothly. Several firms have donated some of their $10,000- and $20,000-a-year men to help us in the business part of our organization. Many firms have donated stenographers, desks, stationery, in fact everything needed for our set-up."

"Today the women of Massachusetts are so thoroughly organized to begin their house-to-house campaign to get consumers and employers to sign the pledge cards to support the NRA that nobody can escape them."

Mrs. John S. Horgan, chairman of the Suffolk County division, which includes Boston, Chelsea, Winthrop and Revere, has divided the city into wards with five chairmen for each ward, who each appoint 10 workers, making 50 women in each ward to make the house-to-house canvass to sign the pledge of housewives to patronize only the tradesmen who display the Blue Eagle.

"This is beginning at the bottom of the whole thing," said Mrs. Horgan, "and we expect to cover every house in the county. The response and coöperation have been wonderful, and I feel sure our work will be done in about half the expected time, things are already so well along."

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It's a World's Fair For Gladiolus, Too, Lush Spikes Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Just now is the tip-top season for the gladiolus gardens at the world's fair. Rare, seedlings and other new varieties bowing for the first time to an American public, are associating side by side, though their bulbs came from 10 states.

In stately rows they stand, full blossomed, nodding to the visitors near the Italian pavilion, or beckoning to passers-by near the Hall of States or bordering Leif Eriksen Drive—250,000 bulbs in all—planted and sponsored by the American Gladiolus Society.

It is virtually an international congregation of blossoms for there are 400 outstanding varieties, some of them originating in Belgium, Germany, France, Scotland, England, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, besides the United States, according to Mr. C. R. Hinkle, who supervised the planting and care of the bulbs which were sent him from many commercial growers.

"Mildred Louise" is a lovely pink flower being introduced for the first time. It is a seedling from Michigan and though its garden plot is small it is valued at $1500. "Aflame" is a deep rose red from New York State. A brilliant flower called "Radiance" comes from Massachusetts. From Vermont a Canadian origination hails known as "Picardy." From Colorado was sent a new white Dutch variety, "Jonkheer von Tetz." A French origination making its first public appearance in America is the "Emile Aubrun," according to Mr. Hinkle. Flower lovers, though blasted with barkers and distracted by scores of exhibits about the fair grounds, linger about the gladiolus beds and ask many questions of the gardeners.

Chile to Speed Building By Tax Exemptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—With a view to stimulating the national building industry and associate trades the Government has sent a bill to Congress proposing the exemption from municipal and state taxation for a period of 10 years of all new construction activity.

The Government is confident that the proposed law will induce many companies and private individuals to embark on building enterprise, thus compensating for the lack of activity occasioned by the virtual abandonment, for economy reasons, of the public works program. Until recently there has been an abnormal number of private dwellings in construction, office employees having withdrawn their savings from the compulsory retirement funds to build their own houses. These savings can only be withdrawn if the employee is out of work or, alternatively, to build his own home. The rush to build homes was due principally to fears of currency depreciation.

Events

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Paramount—"Three-Cornered Moon," 1:08, 3:50, 6:50, 9:51 p. m.
Fenway—"Three-Cornered Moon," 2:03, 4:43, 7:19, 10:04 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Tugboat Annie," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Loew's State—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:05, 2:35, 7:30, 10:00 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Carillon recital, Kamiel Lefevere of Belgium, carillonneur, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset. The program:
Fragments from "Aida" ..... Verdi
March of the Men of Harlech
Old Welsh Folksong
Hymn: Lead, Kindly Light ..John B. Dykes
Rigaudons, from the "Louis XIV Suite" ..... Alkan
Third Sonata ..... Nicolai
Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms ..... Moore
The Coucou Preludium ....Van den Gheyn
Waterboy ..... Negro Spiritual
Icsegh Adieu ..... Old Flemish Folksong
Opening to public, Runnymede-by-the-Sea, estate of ex-Governor and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, with its paintings and art treasures, Little Boar's Head, N. H., 2:30 to 6, daylight time.
Meeting, Boston Kiwanis Club, talk by Dr. Hans Von Grueber of Baden Baden, Germany, on "Our Police Systems as Compared With the German," entertainment by Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation Harmonica Band, Boston City Club, 12:15.
Children's Museum of Boston; illustrated lecture "Facts and Fancies," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Paramount—"Three-Cornered Moon," 10:17 a. m., 1:08, 3:50, 6:50, 9:41 p. m.
Fenway—"Three-Cornered Moon," 2:03, 4:43, 7:19, 10:04 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Tugboat Annie," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Loew's State—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:30, 10:00 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed; Sundays 1 to 5. Exhibitions: "Vanishing India," by Stowitts; portrait engravings of the seventeenth century; nineteenth century engravings. Modern French paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d. Etchings by F. L. Griggs. American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett. Nineteenth century prints. Fifteenth century illustrated books.
Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Members' group exhibition. Through Sept. 9.
Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Will be closed during the month of August. It will reopen on Sept. 2.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors by Homer, Sargent and Macknight. French drawings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Masterpieces of graphic art. Recent gifts from the Republic of Spain; Iberian bronzes and pottery and sculpture.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also specially arranged garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists.
Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30. Life in a rock-tide pool, water and land birds of North America, moths and butterflies, foreign birds, pottery making in Pueblo Land, Indian baskets, 150 old-fashioned, modern, foreign and novelty dolls, figurines showing customs of vanishing India.
Goodman-Walker Gallery — Miscellaneous exhibition of prints and drawings.
Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.
Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.
Cassson Galleries—General summer shows.
Foster Brothers—General summer exhibition.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—Audubon prints of bird life.
W. J. Gardiner Galleries—Recent water colors by Vladimir Povlosky.
Helman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.
Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.
Schervee Studio—General print show.
J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, Cambridge Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeanette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.
Robbins Memorial Library, Arlington—Exhibition of oil paintings and block prints by Charles Morton. Through Aug. 31.
Architects' Shop—Water colors by Walter Kilham. Through Sept. 1.

Even Toyland Has Its Loan Movement



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Free Toy Lending Library in New York City

Note the Pleased Expression on the "Librarians" as Well as on the "Borrowers" Who Find Everything in Playthings From Dirigibles to Doll Carriages on the "Shelves."

Free Toy Lending Libraries To Dot New York City Soon

Success of Spring Street 'Toyery' Leads Promoters to Plan for Chain of Them Throughout the Five Boroughs of the City

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—A city-wide chain of free toy lending libraries is to be established by New York University as a result of the success of its experiment on the lower west side.

The "toyery" which was opened at 244 Spring Street in July loaned 1200 toys to approximately 400 children during its first month, according to the report of Mrs. Ida Cash, Brooklyn probation officer and chairman of the committee.

Dr. H. Harold Axworthy, director of the university's bureau of community service and research, says that it is hoped to establish at least one "toyery" in each of the five boroughs, where toys will be circulated without charge to child applicants.

Spring Street Toyery

Cinderella has met the fairy godmother, and the pumpkin coach, harnessed to the white mice, stands waiting down in Spring Street near the corner of Varick. Or put it another way: Christmas and Thanksgiving and Fourth of July have all turned up at once to make the most amazing day of any child's life, with the sun, the moon and the stars all shining in one resplendent glow over one of the most crowded sections of Manhattan Island.

Any way you put it, it is just too much for the boys and girls of the narrow, winding lanes and the crowded, dark, old-style tenements round about 244 Spring Street. When they heard that the "toyery" had been opened and that any child could borrow a toy just like a library book all for the asking—well, as one freckle-faced youngster said, "I just didn't believe it."

To begin at the very beginning it would be necessary to go back to Mrs. Ida Cash, probation officer of the Children's Court, who is firmly of the opinion that naughty children are not born, but are made—of congested, dark tenements, busy mothers and out-of-work fathers, of no fun and no place to play. But there was quite a lot that intervened between the time the idea came to Mrs. Cash and the New York University settlement opened its doors with a committee of very prominent educators sponsoring the "toyery" and Mrs. Cash and a group of her friends volunteering their services twice a week on Mondays and Thursdays from 1 until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Three Cases of Puzzles

The very first day three cases of puzzles and any number of noise-making toys were given away and the place started off to a smashing success. Some of its patrons went to a good deal of trouble to prepare themselves for such an astonishing event.

One small girl, admonishing a very soiled neighbor, said severely, "I don't see how you could come so dirty. We went to the public baths, and you really should have a bath to come and handle these nice things."

The small patrons were asked to wash their hands, and then, by way of extra certainty, there is that big basin full of liquid into which every toy is plunged for a very antiseptic bath before it is passed on to another child.

But what has happened since? Ask the policeman on the beat and he will say that not so many children are arrested in these streets. Ask the ladies in charge. They will tell you about the boy who broke a toy and then to his own amazement found himself "trusted" with another and in one short week changed from a furtive-eyed young person with whom the other children didn't want to play to a leader in all the wholesome fun. Or they will mention a small girl who lost a book and brought one of her own cherished few to replace it, or will tell of an ambitious 13-year-old who wants to drive a truck and borrowed a load of bottles and, breaking one, brought pennies to pay for the damage.

Peeks Through Window

Ask the children themselves. There is one small boy who will tell you straightforward and with no beating about the bush that he comes every day and looks through the window just to be sure that the "toyery" is still there and who is said by the committee to be a more reliable source of information than the card catalogue as to who has which toy at home. Or if you want to find out how little girls can bear to part with dolls they have mothered for a week you can ask a group in the sewing class and have your curiosity satisfied at once. They don't. But there is the most marvelous understanding on the part of the helpers about toys which never are returned. It is amazing to find grown-ups so easy to get on with.

"If a child doesn't return a toy," says Mrs. Cash, "what harm is it? The toy has served its purpose. It costs money most times to make an adult happy, but it takes so little to please a child—just some old mended-up toy, and if they love it so much they want to keep it, what's the difference?"

Of course, that doesn't apply to the typewriter—the really-truly typewriter that always has a waiting list—or the electric range, or the box of green glass dishes, or the ironing board and the electric iron, to the train or the bicycle,—the engine that makes steam or to the swing that really works.

You could take home a calico donkey, or a little doll, or a puzzle, or even a book and it wouldn't deprive another child of too much. That is the reason why the costly toys have to be signed for by mothers if they are taken out at all. But then why take them home, when the "toyery" itself is such a nice place to play in.

Motion Pictures

Rara Avis

The rare qualities of Miss Katherine Hepburn—her characterful face with its interesting planes, her pleasing, cultivated speech and above all her ability as an actress—give distinction to the screen play, "Morning Glory," now current at R. K. O. Keith's. There was a time when we would have said she was too good for the movies. Now we rejoice that she can bring her gifts of intelligence and interior beauty to so many people through that medium.

In a story similar to Mr. Booth Tarkington's recent novel, "Presenting Lily Mars"—that of a small town girl who after a long period of heart-breaking struggles makes good on the metropolitan stage in a sudden burst of glory—she presents a living portrait of a gallant youngster who keeps head up and chin out when self-assurance wanes and funds are low, and who develops from the humorless egotism of youth into understanding and humility when she achieves greatness. Her stage name is Eva Lovelace.

Miss Hepburn is starfully supported. Mr. Adolphe Menjou is the suave and worldly producer. Mr. Douglas Fairbanks Jr., as his partner, seems to have shed some of his youthful vanities with his mustache. His manly effort to get right inside of his rôle is successful. We think Miss Mary Duncan exaggerates the mannerisms and off-stage histrionics of the temperamental star whose stormy resignation, just before curtain time of an important opening, makes way for Eva's winged ascension of all the rungs of the ladder of fame at once. Mr. C. Aubrey Smith is comfortably nice and English as Hedges, a kind-hearted elderly actor. Mr. Lowell Sherman has directed with taste.

M. L.

Oregon Concentrates Forest Fire Forces

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 28 (AP)—Confident the worst fire in Oregon's history soon will be under contfol, leaders of fire-fighting organizations sent more than 4000 fire fighters into action with a new offensive plan today.

The principal point of the offensive was the concentrating of fighters south of Tillamook, toward which the southern edge of the conflagration extending along a 50-mile front, is driving. Two primary defense lines were established and plans called for two tentative lines to be established if the blaze could not be stopped in the Nestucca country. A dead calm, the direct opposite of the gales that rushed the flames through more than 1200 square miles of valuable timber last week, aided the fire fighters early today.

New England Towns Work Hard for Fairs

Good old New England enterprise is apparent on all sides as towns and villages throughout the northeastern states scrub up and polish up for fall fairs opening this week, according to officials of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. When money runs short, community spirit runs high.

At Middlefield, Mass., the whole town turned out recently at a "bee" to clean up the fair grounds and surroundings. They cut out brush, cleaned up accumulated rubbish and put the grounds in shape, according to state officials. At Greenfield a large "booster" meeting was held and an advance sale of tickets was started as a sign of community confidence.

According to Mr. L. B. Boston, director of the division of fairs, "the spirit of the NRA will dominate the agricultural fairs of Massachusetts even though they do not fit into any regularly established code. Many of the 22 major agricultural fairs which get premium money from the State in addition to what they offer locally started the year out with the expectation of lessened attendance and income due to hard times. They have been operating on reduced budgets. However, the reviving confidence has reached them and they are now making unusual efforts to provide special attractions."

Coast Guard Planes Seek Missing Sloop

Ten coast guard airplanes and 20 of its vessels are searching the seas between Portland, Maine, and the Delaware Capes for three young New York yachtsmen, missing in the 23-foot sloop Postcript. The search has been intensified by the anxiety of President Roosevelt, formerly a New York City neighbor of the parents of the missing yachtsmen.

Aboard the Postscript when she left Mannasquan, N. J., for Nantucket on Aug. 20, were Pierre P. Irving, and Charles and Walter Niles, brothers. Soon after their departure, a heavy squall swept the Jersey shore, followed by a strong northeast gale.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, probably with showers; moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler in east portion tonight; Tuesday cloudy, probably showers.

Maine, New Hampshire: Fair tonight; Tuesday probably showers; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably showers late tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday probably showers and cooler.

Atlantic coast east of Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest shifting to southwest and west winds over north portion and moderate west shifting to northwest winds over south portion; partly overcast weather tonight; showers on Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the Northern and Middle Atlantic States: Probably rain on Tuesday and Wednesday and local showers at the end of the week. Indications are for slightly lower temperature the first part of the week, then warmer.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	78	86	Miami, Fla.	82	88
Bismarck	42	78	Minneapolis	50	70
Boston	76	91	Montreal	60	68
Buffalo	60	80	Nantucket	76	82
Calgary	44	74	New Orleans	82	94
Charleston	82	90	New York	72	90
Chicago	64	74	Norfolk, Va.	78	92
Cincinnati	66	92	North Platte	60	72
Denver	52	66	Philadelphia	78	82
Dodge City	64	90	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	102
Eastport, Me.	56	62	Pittsburgh	64	88
Hatteras	64	86	Portland, Me.	66	78
Honolulu, T.H.	76	..	Raleigh	78	92
7 p.m. Aug. 27	..	80	St. Louis	66	82
Helena, Mont.	50	86	Salt Lake City	60	72
Huron, S. D.	52	74	San Francisco	52	60
Jacksonville	80	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	72
Kansas City	64	78	Seattle	50	62
Key West	86	86	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	74	90
Memphis	78	90	Williston, N.D.	52	78

A—8 a. m. Aug. 28.
B—Maximum Aug. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:33 p. m., Tuesday 4:03 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 9.3 feet

Light all vehicles at 7:37 p. m.

Truck Laws Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Indiana at Indiana state parks is as great a enforcement of the new state tax of $1 for each 100 pounds gross weight on trucks operating in Indiana. The tax was levied by the 1933 state legislature at the insistence of other carriers and of individual citizen motorists. Indiana also imposes a retail gasoline tax of 4 cents a gallon on gasoline, used exclusively for highway and street construction and improvement.

Bar Associates Ask Power To Stamp Out Growing Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

ment is offered to the associations' constitution authorizing it, for the first time, "to express and advocate its views on such questions of public interest, or pertaining to the public welfare, as it shall deem proper." Opposition to this departure from traditional policies of the association is expected, but the extent is unknown.

For Integration of Bar

Mr. Martin, and a faction believed to dominate the association, also believe the time has come for closer integration of the bar in order to correct long-standing faults in the country's juridical system. Overcrowding of the bar; encroachment of commercial agencies in legal practice; technicalities in court procedure which stand in the way of quick justice, are all matters demanding prompt remedy by a more strongly organized bar, in the opinion of this group.

In a statement made here, Mr. Martin said:

"All of us are aware that the bar has done all within its power to bring about the adoption of a simpler method of procedure and thus secure relief from the constant and recurring charge that lawyers are responsible for delay in courts of justice.

"Every unselfish lawyer knows that intolerable delays exist and that delay is generally a denial of justice. Every lawsuit contains within itself a frozen asset, if it contains anything of value. Antiquated forms of procedure and archaic rules of evidence are at fault.

Sees Time for Firm Action

"Society is reflected in the law. Society is demanding this reform and is entitled to it. Are we strong enough to accomplish this reform in the face of determined opposition from those who are more interested in the glorious uncertainty of the law than the justice of it?"

It is the contention of the militant-reform group led by Mr. Martin that more effective legal organization is immediately required to meet the crisis. In the reorganization plan now before the session, Mr. Martin holds that "no more important or far-reaching step in the history of the bar has been taken since the foundation meeting of the American Bar Association."

Promptly at the beginning of the session of the conference of Bar-Association delegates today, members plunged into the methods of selection of state judges.

Mr. Julius Henry Cohen, New York, charged that the present method of electing judges by popular ballot in New York City, and other great municipalities, is a farce which leaves real choice to political bosses. He advocated substitution of the appointive system, which for many years has been the method of naming judges in Massachusetts and all federal judges.

Falls in Big Cities

Election of judges, Mr. Cohen brought out, was substituted for executive appointment in New York in the wave of "Jacksonian Democracy" that swept the country beginning around 1830 but, as this system works out in modern conditions in big cities, he asserted, it merely permits the public to vote for candidates already selected by party bosses, so that the elective system actually substitutes for a responsible agent of appointment an obscure and irresponsible one.

The elective system works fairly well in upstate areas in New York, he said, but not in the State as a whole. The association of the bar of the city of New York, Mr. Cohen explained, is working to transfer selection of judges of the two highest courts from popular ballot to appointment by the Governor.

Others scheduled for participation in this discussion were Messrs. Joseph F. O'Connell, Boston; Paul Lamb, Cleveland and E. Smythe Gambrell, Atlanta.

Favors Franco-British System

Mr. David A. Simmons, chairman of the Bar Delegates' Conference, in the opening address on "Stratification of the Bar," declared that the United States suffers a serious surplus of lawyers. He proposed that the British and French examples should be followed of dividing the bar into two groups—barristers, who would haandle court practice; solicitors, who would handle "office law" and routine legal matters. The training of the first would be much more lengthy than the second, and would be designed to give court practice to an upper class of able lawyers. England, he pointed out, has 16,000 solicitors, but only 2000 barristers.

Too many lawyers, as in America today, Mr. Simmons said, meant "drumming up of litigation." Lawyers who took part in court cases, as distinguished from "solicitors," he said, played a public rôle in administration of justice and, as such, were touched with responsibility requiring longer training.

He advocated "stratification of the bar," either based on length of practice or special training, and suggested a junior or probationary bar, and an upper tier of highly-trained lawyers.

He added that the Bar Association should establish a central bureau at once, "to which anyone may apply for information as to the training and qualifications of lawyers to handle particular types of business."

Mr. Gambrell described a proposed "Georgia plan" for selecting judges,

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Prison Harshness In Canada Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 28—A blanket denial of charges of cruelty and excessively harsh treatment of prisoners has been issued by Brig.-Gen. D. M. Ormond, superintendent of penitentiaries. Whatever the conditions were in the past, he says, recent revision of prison regulations was made in sincere effort to remove harshness and to provide greater freedom and exercise for the men.

It is pointed out by the superintendent that no convict is kept in solitary confinement in a Canadian penitentiary. There are no holes or dark dungeons, no shackling to cell gates by the hands, as is charged by certain newspaper articles.

There is better lighting than formerly, more latitude in conversation between inmates, increased visits by relatives and letter-writing facilities, and more than 1550 complaints submitted to prison officials have been investigated and where thought advisable adjustments made, explains General Ormond.

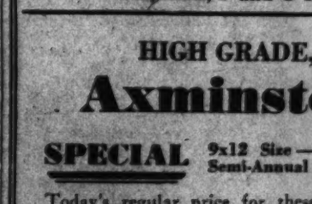
Unemployment Drops In New Hampshire Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 28—New Hampshire has shown a remarkable pickup in unemployment in comparison to the peak of a year ago, according to tables of statistics released today by Mr. John S. B. Davie, commissioner of labor.

The improvement is reflected in figures showing the status of 762 industries normally employing 68,594 persons, in which the percentage of unemployment had fallen in the past three months from a 33 per cent peak in August, 1932, to the low percentage of 7.4 per cent up to the first of the current month. These figures represent a tremendous improvement in New Hampshire's textiles and leather industries, the former acting under a code of fair competition when the tabulation was made on Aug. 1. The total number of unemployed is the lowest since the Department of Labor first began keeping an index in August, 1930.

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RUGS—FIFTH FLOOR

The Home Forum

Enlarging Vistas: Green

AS ANY young baseball enthusiast can tell you, the closer one puts his eye to a knothole, the more he can see on the other side of the fence. The attraction on the far side need not be baseball; the theory holds no better for a line drive to center field than it does for—well, there's the difficulty! There are so many knotholes, and so many interesting things to be seen on the other side of the fence.

In rapid succession I have peeped through the fences around photography, amateur boat building, kites, electromagnets, ornithology, O. Henry and the French language. I have earnestly peered through the knothole—the respective knotholes—upon woodcraft, map sketching, human nature, "Pinafore," aviation, pontoon shoes (six feet long, eighteen inches wide), rules of navigation and the evolution of the lifeboat. Lately, by way of relieving the monotony, I have been studying green.

Just that—green. Plain Green? No, there is no plain green. I made that mistake, too, when I was a neophyte at the business; that is, when I was walking past the fence. After I noticed the knothole and took time to look through it, I began to realize what a variegated, whimsical, utterly bewildering color it is.

Today the lake was green. The harbor, hugged by the breakwater's protecting arms, was full of white boats: sloops, yawls, tenders, schooners, queenly yachts. Far out toward the horizon the salty Bluenose, a little surprised at fresh water along her keel, pirouetted and preened her white wings. The lake was green: fresh, beckoning, glittering green, streaked with "slicks" from an undecided breeze. That was today's green; tomorrow's will be different.

Come closer to the knothole. Look back to the days when shoes were discarded on the last day of school, and the creek ran black in shadow and golden in the sun. On the easy hills inclosing the valley grew clusters of mullein. "A coarse herbaceous plant," says the dictionary, ruthlessly omitting any reference to its color. It is patent that the compiler never lay full length in the July sun and studied mullein leaves, while the bumblebees, antedating Rimsky-Korsakoff, went peaceably bum-bum-buming about his ears. Slate green are mullein leaves, deep-bending with sunlight, frosted with silver.

Silver green are aspen leaves, that flutter even when the air is still, signaling with their contrasting surfaces like an arboreal heliograph.

Elusive, mercurial green! Is it one color or a thousand? Blue green, robin's-egg green, lettuce green, parrot green, dragon-fly green, bottle green. Plate glass, viewed closely edge on, displays unfathomable green depths, many shaded, crossed by multiple bright lines; a pleasant mystery. One could go on for half a day and still be able to recall other shades of green.

Photography cannot catch these nuances; it can separate a few of them, to be sure, but the subject is at once too delicate and too stupendous for that medium to cope with. An artist, perhaps, could do it, were he a great one; but his more likely course would be to seize those shades most adapted to his picture and let the others go, for his eye, logically, is applied to his own particular knothole while we look through another.

Indeed, the language we use seems inadequate to speak, exactly, of green; it has been caught unprepared by the color's variety and can only make ineffectual, perfunctory attempts toward precise expression. We must couple words together to approximate our meaning: apple green, celery green, bronze-grackle green, jade green. Jade green! Again indefinite, meaningless, for there are a thousand shades of jade. Sea green? The thousand shades become tens of thousands.

Furthermore, not content to be a color by itself, green must invade other colors, too. I know a pool in the Plover River where the water swirls and boils a greenish brown, and silver green bubbles circle deliberately upon its pools and cling momentarily to black-green logs.

It is in the big woods and the far places that the study of green is most entrancing. We see the woods first "from the outside"—that is, from across the lake, and observe the varying shades of the maples, the oaks, the birches and the pines. The eye travels easily from curve to slope, ranges back from the shore and up the hills to the high horizon, and we accumulate impressions of greens as they appear by reflected light. Then we enter the woods and see them "from the inside out," and acquire a whole new collection of impressions from the effect of transmitted light. I have walked through woods where green lay impenetrable in the unsunned deeps; seen it, as I followed the trail, grow thinner and more tenuous about me and at last scatter in delight as the sun burst through the leafy roof above. Green, in the woods, remains close at hand; it lingers about the clearing, edges across it with the declining sun, and at twilight resumes its dominion with a conquest silent and complete.

One is not compelled, fortunately, to seek the Big Woods to study green; for there are the Little Woods. Four slender locust trees mark a corner on Crandon Avenue, and they change their raiment with the morning sun, the high rays of noon and the heavy light when the sun drops low. One would go far for a finer sight than four young locust trees, after a morning rain, nodding and bowing, arching their jeweled branches in juvenile delight.

Green is a necklace, with no two beads alike. J. F. H.

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The Back Entrance to Solomon's Palace: From an Etching by William Walcot

Sea-Scapes

I lie and dream in the soft warm
sand; and the thunder and
surge and the baffled roar
Of the sea's relentless and vain en-
deavors are a pleasant lullaby,
here on shore.

Since a little hillock screens yonder
ageless, tenacious battlings
(which shatter, and pass
In foam and spume), I appraise,
half-nodding, much sand and
sky and gaunt nodding grass.

And I am content to lie and dream;
and I am too drowsy to rise
and see
If it be worth breasting—that ocean
yonder, which a little hillock
hides from me.

—JAMES BRANCH CABELL, in "From the Hidden Way." (New York: McBride.)

Night on the Thames

And in the evening, a little after sunset, you may enjoy what I judge to be the most lovely experience in London—the journey through the dusk from Wapping to Westminster. There are not many lights in the Pool; the warehouses are dark, become dignified and mysterious, palaces, fortresses, or temples. The starboard light of a steamer coming up on the flood round the bend astern of you is a brilliant emerald, the eye of some pursuing monster; she sends her final hoot of warning to the Tower Bridge, the thrilling announcement that another ship has come home; the Tower Bridge is a colourless outline, a children's toy, against the faint rose of the western sky, and St. Paul's dome, beyond, is only the ghost of a dome. Lighted buses are congregated on the bridge, waiting reverently for the ship to pass; and suddenly the road divides, the great arms of the bridge rise up and pronounce a blessing on you while your impudent craft scuttles through ahead of the steamer, as if the bascules had been lifted for you.

There are more lights now: London Bridge wears a moving frieze of light, and we have come back to the roar of traffic. The bridges come thick and fast—Cannon Street and Southwark, and St. Paul's and Blackfriars. It is dark and alarming under the cavernous arches where the tide rushes fiercely round the piers, gleaming like swift snakes in the dim light. But in all the dark arches are framed a wide space of shining water ahead and the increasing lights of London. And you come out through Blackfriars Bridge at last into a fairyland of light and shadow, water tumbling and sparkling, water ebony and smooth. Round the great curve go the lamps and the lighted trees and the lighted, lumbering trams; and at the end the calm clock of Westminster hangs in the sky. You have come back from the rough haunts of commerce to the elegant heart of London; and it is as if the city had been illuminated this night for your particular benefit. But London hangs out the same lights every night for all of us; only a few of us see them, for we travel by omnibus and tram and motor-car.

You will not see all that there is to be seen the first time you travel by river, nor yet perhaps the fiftieth. Best of all, if you have the time and inclination, is to possess your own boat and make a habit of the river. And let that boat be of the caravan kind, so that, if you can find a safe corner, you may sleep with the river. . . . I look up at the little figures on the cliffs, and find myself thinking with a sort of pity of the strange alien folk who live ashore and will have to sleep there. I hang out my riding-light, to tell the world that I am here, and light the lamps in the cabin, feeling superior and bold. To-night I have a mansion at Westminster, but pay no rates to that borough. Big Ben is my clock, the lights of Westminster my night-lights, but I am on the high seas, remote from your stiff civilization.

There is a magical period just before dusk, when daylight lingers still but the lamps are lit ashore, and soft new colours decorate the town; against the sober black of Waterloo Bridge the green "wreck" flags flutter bravely, brighter than they have been all day; and even Whitehall Court wears an ancient and mysterious air. The ebb swishes by and, as the water falls, the high cliffs grow higher and tower darkly above my lonely ship. At last there are no more walkers to be seen on the Embankment; the trams run on still, but even they are remote now, their rumbling scarcely to be heard. I am alone at sea.—A. P. HERBERT, in "No Boats on the River." (London: Methuen.)

WE HAVE only to read of the splendor and magnitude of King Solomon's building, and even the tales of Haroun Al Raschid lose their glory! Visions of temple and palace and city rise before us, the whiteness of marble, the warmth and fragrance of carved and gilded cedar, the moonlike gleam of ivory, the sunlit majesty of gold.

It is not alone from the wealth of his imagination that Mr. Walcot has mentally constructed and graphically portrayed this vast palace. Archeological lore is a dangerous rival to his interest and brilliant ability both in architecture and as a painter and etcher. Imbued as he is with the detail and structure, the design and decoration of past ages, it is natural that they should hold his imagination and influence his art. And, in the construction of his dream palaces, he builds them up upon the foundation of his archæological research and joins his technical knowledge of architecture to an innate sense of beauty.

Here he shows us a wonder house, guarded by swarthy slaves and warriors, captives, it may be, of the great king's conquests or tributaries to his sovereign power. The palace stands before us borne upon mighty columns; cornice and capital, frieze and archway enriched with carving and fretwork. Shadowed arcade and soaring pinnacle, massive tower and spacious court are vast in their stupendous dimensions and arrestingly white against the depth of cloudless sky. If this print has not the vivid contrasts of his "Rheims Cathedral" nor the feeling of soaring space which characterizes his "Baths of Caracalla," this etching, which is comparatively small in size for the greatness of his subject, yet carries a definite sense of grandeur.

Mr. Walcot has the genius which can suggest richness of detail in a few lines, the intricacy of finished design he often carries on a few strokes of the needle; a wealth of ornament he indicates with the skill which knows just what to omit.

This artist was born in Russia, and Russia honors him as a member of the Imperial Academy of Art at Petrograd. Equally is he famous in Italy as a member of the Gruppe Romano Incision Artiste, as well as being an Associate of the British School at Rome. His works are to be found in the galleries of Milan, London, Liverpool and elsewhere, and he is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Recently Mr. Walcot has aroused considerable interest with his giant plan for the rebuilding of London. This may seem a mere chimera, a child of imagination, to many; but, behind the conception of a wide thought, fellow thinkers and pioneers will see a foundational grandeur and strength worthy of more than passing interest. For how often what seems a phantasma to one generation proves to be a practical possibility, and even an established fact, to the next. Study of Mr. Walcot's etchings leads one to place him in the foremost rank of contemporary artists in this particular field.

Les Charbonniers
(Charcoal Burners)

O tell me of a wayfaring more
glorious
Than through the far-flung pine
forests of France,
Where nature reigns—primordial—
victorious,—
To lavish beauties on th' enrap-
tured glance!
Pine-needles spread a carpet—quiet
of going,
Silent our footsteps 'neath the
tow'ring trees,
Whose wondrous fragrance, ever
richer growing,
Fills the dim-azure air with ecsta-
sies!
In this grand solitude "les charbon-
niers"
Ply their old craft—for sudden from
afar,
Comes a hot vapour—on the breath-
less air . . .
"Bonjour," we say. "Il fait très
chaud là-bas!"
"Oui-da, M'sieu, assez!"—with
wrinkled smile—
But eyes fixed fast upon his glow-
ing pile!

DUDLEY STOW.

גאָט געפינען

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

דורך דעם טומעל פון דער מענשליכער עקזיסטענץ, און פון דער טיעפקייט פון מענשליכער שמערץ און לייד, האט איוב אויסגעשריען, „אוי, גאט, ווען איך וואלט וויסען וואו איך קען דיך געפינען ווען איך זאל קענען אנקומען ביז צו דיין טרון־שטוהל!" אונטער דעם אנשטרענגונג פון זיינע פערלענגערטע קערפערליכע קראנקהייטען, צוזאמען מיט דעם פערלוסט וואס ער האט פערלארען זיינע אוצרות, און וואס זיינע פריינט האבען איהם געפייניגט מיט זייערע פאלשע טענות, האבען זיינע געדאנקען געשטרעבט צו געפינען גאט, כדי זיי זאלען קענען געפינען אין איהם א בעשיצונג פון זיינע צרות, מיט גרויס פעסטיגקייט האט ער זיך פערלאזען אויף גאט. ווען ער האט בעקומען דעם גרעסערען בעגריף פון גאטס גערעכטיגקייט, האבען זיינע קייטען פון מורא און צווייפעל אראפגעפאלען, אזוי ער האט אנגעפאנגען צו שפירען גאטס געגענווארט: דען עס איז פערשריבען אז גאט האט צו איהם געזאגט, „גארט דיך נאר אן דיינע לענדען ווי א מענש." זיינע פערצווייפלונג און צווייפעל וועגען גאט זייבען פערשוואונדען, און מיט שמחה און פרייד האט ער געענטפערט גאט, „איך האב פון דיר געהערט מיט דעם הערען פון דעם אויער, אבער אצינד זעהען דיך מיינע אויגען"! הערע, אוצרות, געזונט—אלעס האט זיך אומגעקערט צו איוב דורך דעם איינפאכיקען פראצעס וואס ער האט געפונען גאט!

אונזער יגענע מענשליכע ערפאהרונג, איידער מען געפינט אויס וואס גאט איז, קען אויסקומען ווי א סעריע פון צרות, נוים, און קראנקהייט. און די וואס גלויבען אן די פאלשע לעהרע, אז דיזע אונגליקען שטאמען פון גאט, ווערען, אחן צווייפעל, געהינדערט אין זייער שטרעבונג גאט צו בעגרייפען. מרס. עדדי ציינט אן די וועג ווי אזוי מיר קענען אין אמתין פאלגען דעם ערשטען געבאט, ווען זי שרייבט אין איהר בוך „מיטטהיילונג צו דער מוטער קירך פאר דעם יאהר 1902" (זייט 5), „מען מוז בעטראכטען און בעגרייפען גאט אויף א אינטעליגענטען אופן." מיר מוזען נעהמען אין אנבעטראכט, אז זיין וואהרען אייגענשאפט און כאראקטער איז א געטליכע ליבע, ווענט וועלען מיר נים קענען דערגרייכען דעם פערשטאנד וואס אנטפלעקט גאט צו אונז אלס גייסט, אלס א געטליכעס געמיטה, און אלס אן אונענדליכע גוטעס, און דער מענש אלס זיין בעליבטען זוהן, צו וועמען ער שיינקט, צו אלע צייטען, גוטעס אחן א סוף, און אן אונענדליכען לעבען.

איידער די ליכט פון קריסטשען סייענס איז געווארען פרעזענטירט צו איהרע געדאנקען, האט די שרייבערין געשטרעבט גאט צו בעגרייפען. איהר האפענונג איז שוין געווען כמעט טוים ווען דיזע לעהרע האט איהר געבראכט דעם איינפאכיקען אמת, אז גאט איז אין גאנצען גוט, און דעריבער קען ער נים פייניקען זיינע קינדער; און זינט ער איז אל־מעכטיג איז עס גאנץ אונמעגליך אז נאך אן אנדערע מאכט זאל עקזיסטירען, וואס זאל קענען פראדוצירען אן אומשטאנד, וואס זאל נים קענען ווערען אויסגעהיילט. דען איז עס נים זעלבסט־פערשטענדליך, אז גאט איז מים שמערץ אומבעקאנט. די וויקעל־קליידער פון סכאלאסטישע טעאלאגיע און מאטעריעלע מיטלען זיינען געווארען אראפגעווארען, און איהרע בעפרייטע געדאנקען האבען זיך דערהויבען צו בעטראכטען גאט אויף א גייסטיגען גרבים: צו דערקענען אז ער איז געמיטה—אונענדליך, מיטלייריג, און אל־ליבענד. זיינע קינדער, די פאלקאמענע אידעען, וועלכע שטאמען פון דיזען געמיטה, און וועלכע זיינען אימער אונטערטעניג צו איהם, זיינען אימער צו דער האנט, און נים ווייט אפגעזונדערט. און אזוי האט זי אנגעפאנגען צו בעגרייפען צום ערשטען מאל דעם גייסטיגען אייגענשאפט פון מענשען: איהר שמערץ איז פערגאנגען, און איהרע געדאנקען זיינען געווארען בעפרייט פון דעם אורעלטען טעאריע, אז דער מענש מוז לוידען צוליעב א געטליכען בעפעהל. מיר געוויסהיים האט זי אנגעפאנגען צו בעגרייפען די וואהרהיים פון קריסטשען סייענס, און צו שפירען די מאכט פון דיזען סייענס; און באלד האט זי אויפגעהערט צו צווייפלען דעם אמת פון דיזער וויסענשאפט. זי האט אנגעריהרט דעם ברעג פון גייסטיגען פערשטאנד און האט גאט געפונען.

ערפאהרונג וואס די שרייבערין האט מיטגעמאכט, ווערען געשילדערט צו יעדער מיטוואך־אווענד אנערקענונגס מיטינג, וואס ווערט געהאלטען אין יעדען קריסטשען סייענס קירך דורכאויס דער גאנצער וועלט; און דורך די אנערקענונגס שריפטען, וועלכע ווערען געדרוקט אין די קריסטשען סייענס זשורנאלען, וועלכע ווערען ארוים געגעבען יעדער מאנאט. אויך ווערען דיזע ערפאהרונגען געשילדערט בײַ די הונדערטער מענשען, וועלכע דערצעהלען ווי אזוי קריסטשען סייענס האט זיי אויסגעהיילט. און זיי זיינען געקומען צו טיילען זיך מיט די אנדערע, וועלכע שטרעבען צו געפינען גאט. די פרוכטען פון דער אונשעצבארער מתנה פון מערי בייקער עדדי, די פרוי, וועלכע האט אליין אויסגעפונען דעם אמת וועגען גאט, און וועלכע האט געגעבען צו ערקלערען, אין א גאנץ איינפאכיקען אופן, די וועג ווי אזוי מיר קענען בעגרייפען גאט. דיזע וועג האט זי אליין אויסגעפונען דורך שווערע און אונערמידליכע ארבייט, און דורך א טיעפען שטודיום פון דער ביבעל.

לאזען די יעניגע וועלכע דוכטען אוים צו זיין בעלעסטיגט מיט מענשליכע קראנקהייטען, סיי פון אנווער אדער סיי פון צרות, זיך ווענדען צו דיזער לעהרע, און דארטען געפינען דעם מיטעל, וויס וועט זיי ארויספיהרען פון דעם ביטערען, דעם אונגליקליכען,—יע, דעם אונרעאלען לעבען —און וואס וועט זיי צו־ברענגען דעם הארמאנישען און אמתין לעבען. דאן וועט זייער שטאנדפונקט זיך פערבעסערען. און מיט א נייען האפענונג וועלען זיי גארטען זייערע גייסטיגע לענדען. און זיי וועלען אנפאנגען צו שפירען פרייד און ברכות, וואס ביז אהער האבען זיי נים געקענט געניסען צוליב זייער אלטען בעגריף פון גאט.

די הארמאניע פון אונזער עקזיסטענץ ווענדעט זיך אויף אונזערע געדאנקען—ווי אזוי מיר בעטראכטען גאט און אונזער פערוואנדשאפט צו איהם, און דאס איז א פאקט צו מיר זיינען יע אדער נים בעקאנט מיט דיזען אמת. ווען אונזערע געדאנקען זיינען באזירט אויף דעם וואהרען קענטניס פון גאט אלס אן אונענדליכען געמיטה, א געמיטה וואס איז דורכאויס גוט, א געמיטה וואס איז די איינציגע אורזאכע און בעשעפער, און שטרעבען מיט גרוס עהרליכקייט און ערנסטקייט אפצושפיגלען דיזע גוטעס, פאנגט אן אונזער לעבען אויסצודריקען די מעלות און אומשטאנדען וועלכע שטאמען פון אונזער דערהויבענער ציעל.

ווען איינער נעהמט אין אנבעטראכט אז גאט איז א געטליכע ליבע, פאנגט ער אן גאנץ פריוויליג אויסצודריקען מעהר ליבע צו זיין חבר. ווען מען פאנגט אן צו בעגרייפען אז דאס געטליכע געמיטה איז דער איינציגער שורש פון אידעען, פאנגט מען אן אפצושפיגלען מעהר אינטעליגענץ. דעם גייסטיגען זין פון לעבען ווערט דאן אויסגעדריקט אין פערבעסערטע פיזישע, מאראלישע, און פינאנציעלע אומשטאנדען. דיזע טעטיגקייט בענשט נים נאר דעם יעניגען וועלכער איז אזוי פערנומען נאר אויך בעלייכט און בענשט עס דעם צווייטען, און בעפעהיגט איהם מים דעם פערלאנג צו זוכען און געפינען די וועג, וואס איז די איינציגע ווי אזוי מען קען צוקומען צו דעם בעקאנטען גאט.

אינפערמאציאָן וועגן קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, קען בעקומען ווערען דורך א שריפטליכער נאכפראגע בײַ דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבלישינג סאסייעטי. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

[illegible]

Finding God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM out the welter of material existence, from the depths of human woe and suffering, Job cried: "Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat!" Under the stress of prolonged physical ills, the loss of possessions, the continued reproach of friends, Job's thought was seeking after God as a refuge from distress; and he preserved his confidence and hope in Him. When he gained the larger glimpse of God's righteousness, the shackles of fear and doubt were broken to the extent that he became conscious of God's presence; for it is related that God said to him, "Gird up now thy loins like a man." Gone were the despair, the questioning of Deity; and triumphantly, joyously, came his response, "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine eye seeth thee"! Honor, possessions, health—all were restored to Job through the simple process of finding God!

Our own human experience before finding God may often seem to consist of a series of sorrows, deprivations, physical ills. Without doubt the acceptance of the false teaching that these ills are God-sent hinders many from gaining the right approach to the Father. Showing the way in which alone we can obey the First Commandment, Mrs. Eddy says (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 5), "God must be intelligently considered and understood." His true nature and character as infinite divine Love must be made the basis of our reasoning if we would reach the understanding which reveals God as Spirit, Mind, infinite good, and man as His beloved son, on whom He at all times is bestowing abundant good and endless life.

Before the light of Christian Science was presented to her thought, the writer was searching for God. Hope was well-nigh dead when this teaching brought to her the simple truth that God is wholly good, that he could not, therefore, afflict His children, and that, as He is all-power, there can exist no power to produce an incurable condition, since suffering is unknown to Him. The swaddling clothes of scholastic theology and material remedies were cast off. Thus unfettered thought approached the heights of spiritual thinking where God is recognized as Mind—infinite, compassionate, all-loving Mind. His children, the perfect ideas emanating from this Mind and obedient to Him, are at hand, not afar off. Thus the spiritual nature of man was seen for the first time. Pain was subdued and thought released from the age-old theory that man suffers by divine decree. The certainty of the truth of Christian Science was borne upon her consciousness, together with the power of demonstration, and the truth was never again questioned. This seeker had touched the hem of spiritual knowing and had found God.

That healing experience similar to this is being multiplied in many lives is evidenced by the testimonies given at the Wednesday evening meetings in every Christian Science church throughout the world; by the testimonies printed in the Christian Science periodicals, as well as by the verbal testimonies of hundreds that have been shared with other seekers, all of them the fruits of the priceless gift of Mary Baker Eddy, who had herself found the truth about God, and who, through ceaseless study and consecrated toil, made plain the manner of approach to Him.

Let those who seem to be burdened by human ills, whether of loss, ill health, or sorrow, turn to this teaching and find therein the path that leads away from the sordid, the unhappy—yes, the unreal—up to the harmonious and real. They will gain a new point of view from which to look upward, new hope with which to gird up their mental loins; and then will come into their experience joys and blessings that were not possible under the old way of thinking about God.

Whether or not we are aware of it, the harmony of our experience is determined by our thoughts of God and of our relationship to Him. When our thought is based on the true knowledge of Deity as infinite Mind, good, the only cause and creator, and is occupied in the honest, earnest endeavor to reflect this good, our living will then manifest the qualities and conditions resultant from exalted purpose.

When one contemplates God as Love, one spontaneously expresses more love. As Mind is recognized to be the only source of ideas one reflects more intelligence. The spiritual sense of life externalizes itself in better physical, moral, and financial conditions. This procedure not only blesses the one who pursues it, but radiates light and goodness to others, and draws them to seek and find the pathway that is the only approach to the known God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Poe in an Informal Mood

Poe was very far from being the stark, solemn, unsmiling figure that so many picture him. He could even laugh at himself. When he had won the hundred-dollar prize in 1833 and Mr. Latrobe, one of the committee of award, asked the unknown young writer what else he had for publication, he replied that he was engaged on a voyage to the moon. "And at once," says Mr. Latrobe, "he began to describe the journey with so much animation that for all I now remember, I may have fancied myself the companion of his aerial journey. When he had finished his description, he apologized for his excitability, which he laughed at himself." Indeed Poe's smile—it is not likely that he ever laughed boisterously—was a noticeable and memorable characteristic of his manner and expression. "I meet Mr. Poe very often at the receptions," wrote a friend to Mrs. Whitman, when Poe was living in New York. "He is the observed of all observers. His stories are thought wonderful, and to hear him repeat 'The Raven,' which he does very quietly, is an event in one's life." . . .

Captivating, too, was the genial, affectionate, playful manner of Poe in the privacy of his own home. After 1842 there was, it is true, the deepening and saddening solicitude for Virginia's health; but there was also a love, a sympathy, an unselfishness that wrought expansively upon all who dwelt within. Mrs. Frances Sargent Osgood, the writer, knew Poe in the little home at 85 Amity Street, New York, and has left a sketch that should lay forever the specter of brooding and habitual melancholy that still parades itself as Edgar Allan Poe . . . Mrs. Osgood wrote:

"It was in his own simple yet poetical home that to me the character of Edgar Poe appeared in its most beautiful light. Playful, affectionate, witty, alternately docile and wayward as a petted child, for his young, gentle, and idolized wife, and for all who came, he had, even in the midst of his most harassing literary duties, a kind word, a pleasant smile, a graceful and courteous attention. . . . He would sit, hour after hour, patient, assiduous and uncomplaining, tracing, in an exquisitely clear chirography and with almost superhuman swiftness, the lightning thoughts—the 'rare and radiant fancies'. . . . I recollect, one morning, toward the close of his residence in this city, when he seemed unusually gay and lighthearted. Virginia, his sweet wife, had written me a pressing invitation to come to them; and I, who never could resist her affectionate summons, and who enjoy his society far more in his own home than elsewhere, hastened to Amity Street. I found him just completing his series of papers entitled 'The Literati of New York.' 'See,' said he displaying in laughing triumph several little rolls of narrow paper (he always wrote thus for the press), 'I am going to show you by the difference of length in these the different degrees of estimation in which I hold all you literary people. In each of these one of you is rolled up and fully discussed.' . . At last they came to one which seemed interminable. Virginia laughingly ran to one corner of the room with one end and her husband to the opposite with the other. 'And whose lengthened sweetness long drawn out is that?' said I. 'Hear, her!' he cried. 'Just as if her little vain heart didn't tell her it's herself!'"—C. ALPHONSO SMITH, in "Edgar Allan Poe, How to Know Him." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
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The Children's Page

The Little Blue Dress

By JEAN WICKHAM

ONE night little Nancy had a dream—a dream which seemed so real that she could hardly believe she was dreaming. She thought she heard her mother's voice, but when she listened it seemed like a queer murmuring sound coming from her closet. It kept on and on, and then she heard the words, "Nancy dear," spoken so clearly that she felt she must get up to find out who was talking.

Nancy pushed back the pretty pink flowered cover, which made her look like a little fairy hiding in a flower bed, then slipping on the tiny blue slippers her grandmother had just given her for a birthday present, she tip-toed over and opened the closet door.

"How still it is," she murmured as she stood there. Sure enough, not a sound could be heard and each thing in the closet was just as she had left it the night before. There were her shoes on the rack behind the door, two by two. For ever since she had heard the story about "Little Brother and Sister Shoe" Nancy knew how lonely shoes feel if ever they are separated by careless children. Then there were her dresses hanging on the hooks which Mother-dear had put down low enough for her to reach them.

"Everything is just as it should be," Nancy decided. But as she was closing the closet door she heard a sigh, and then a sweet voice, which seemed to come from her pretty rose-colored dress, asked.

"Why are you always sighing, Little Blue Dress?"

"I'm sure you'd sigh too, if you felt as badly as I do. Nancy doesn't seem to want me any more. I hang here day after day in the dark, and all the time I wish I could be out in the bright sun again. I'd even be willing to go out in the rain. If only I could get out of this dark closet for a little while!"

A sigh of sympathy came from a dainty yellow party dress.

"Of course," the little faded blue dress continued "it's hard for all of you to understand, because you're still going out and about. And sometimes I do feel happy just listening to each of you tell about the lovely times you're having. But what makes me feel so much worse is that Nancy used to be so fond of me. Why, she would say over and over again, 'This is the sweetest dress in all the world!'"

"I remember," the rose-colored dress nodded.

"Yes, oh, yes, I do, too," each little dress told her.

"You've no idea how I miss the exercise of being washed and hung on the line," the little faded Blue Dress went on. "I can just see how gently Mary, the laundress, would handle me and how the wind would dance me back and forth. It always used to make me feel gay and happy swaying on the line in the sunshine. And when I was all nicely ironed and hung up I couldn't help thinking, 'I wonder where I'll go next! Will it be to a party, or a ride in the new pony carriage?'"

"And now you never go anywhere," the Rose-Pink dress said sadly.

Like a Broken Toy

"Never, and I feel just like a broken toy that has been put on the top shelf of the play closet. I'd rather be thrown away or made into a duster than be kept hanging here day after day. Oh, dear!" and she almost started to cry.

"Oh, no! no! no!" the other little dresses spoke so quickly that they nearly fell off their hooks.

"Don't cry, dear Little Blue Dress," Nancy begged, her own eyes filling with tears. . . .

At this moment, a fairy sunbeam danced into the east window and kissed Nancy's eyes to wake her up and the big clock in the hall struck, "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven." That meant it was time for her to get dressed. And while she was putting on her stockings she remembered her dream and told it to her mother, who said:

"I think you know just how the little faded Blue Dress feels, dear. You remember last year when Doris first came to town and your dearest little friend Betty deserted you for Doris. How you cried and used to say, 'Oh, Mother, why does she do it when I love her so!' You see, Nancy, everything Doris said and did was so bright and new to Betty that it made you seem a little faded to her. You were Betty's old friend, but Doris was a new friend, and you know how everyone likes new things now and then."

A Glad Remembering Day

How Nancy laughed as she ran into her closet! Taking down the faded blue dress she said gayly, "You are still one of my sweetest frocks, little Blue Dress. I'll never neglect you again or feel cross when Mother wants me to wear you. Today I'll put you on, and after breakfast we'll go and feed the swans. And then we'll try the new swing that Uncle Jim put up for me the last time he was here. Oh, Mother," she called as she ran into the hallway where her mother was, "how pretty all these little ruffles will look with the breeze blowing them about! Why, I'll never say again 'that old faded blue dress,' because I'd hate anyone to speak of me like that! What a silly little goose I've been, but I won't be any more, because I'll always remember this dream!"

The following Monday when, Mary, the laundress, saw the little Blue Dress waiting with the other clothes to be washed she was so pleased that she patted it gently and said, "What you need is a good bath, and then a rinse with this blue powder to bring back your color!"

"Oh how beautiful!" Nancy cried as she helped Mary hang the Blue Dress on the line. "Why you're not a bit faded! You're as blue as the sky, you dear, dear, Blue Dress!"

"It only wanted loving care to make it look beautiful again!" Mary answered wisely, as she continued hanging up the other clothes.

Cubby

Our little Cubby has a story all his own and it should interest the readers of the Children's Page.

It happened one Fourth of July, when the noise of firecrackers was very great that we heard crying and whining at our door. It proved to be a frightened little puppy. As soon as he saw the open door, he ran in and cuddled close to my side, wagging his funny little tail as if asking for protection from the terrible noise. It was evidently his first, very first Fourth of July! All our coaxing to induce him to go out and run home was of no avail, he had decided to stay. So we gave him some warm milk and a little box for the night.

We inquired among our neighbors and advertised that we had a lost puppy, but nobody claimed him. So he just stayed on and seemed perfectly happy in his new environment. He was so friendly that he soon became the pet of the whole family, even the kitten was perfectly willing to share her saucer of milk and seemed glad to have a playmate.

Since he was satisfied with the home he had found, we bought him a collar and a license that the dog-catcher might not claim him. The next thing—he must have a name. What should it be? He was such a little roly-poly, and tumbled around so when he played with the kitten, that he reminded us of the clumsy baby bears at the Zoo, so we named him Cubby.

When Cubby was about two years old, the family moved to a home near the city. It did not seem a suitable place for a dog, so he was given to another member of the family who had a large yard with plenty of room where he could play and dig. The day we moved he seemed to feel that all was not well; he barked savagely at the men when he saw them carry things out of the house. Then when the last load left, he was taken in the car to his new home—but he did not stay. Back he went to the old home, not finding the family there, he hunted and tramped around for almost a week. At last, hungry, thirsty and tired, he found us. "Where you go, there I will go too," he seemed to say, as he jumped and barked around us.

About the new home there are many birds. Cubby thought he ought to scare them away, but after much explanation, he learned that the birds had their rights also, and must be fed and cared for. One morning, he was given his breakfast at the same time as the birds. We watched from the window to see whether he had learned his lesson. He stood at a little distance watching the birds for a while. Then he took something out of his dish, and quietly and cautiously carried it to where the birds were feeding. Now they have no fear of him.

L. F. F.



By Kellog, Santa Fe—The Christian Science Monitor

Pueblo Maids

Little dark-eyed Indian maids,
Tell me, do you know
How I'd love to play with you
Beside your *horno?

Love to see your turquoise beads,
Blue as the blue sky,
Silver necklaces that gleam
Like the moon on high;

See the rainbow girdle tied
Round your waist so neat,
See the deerskin moccasins
On your nimble feet;

Dear little Pueblo maids,
Tell me, do you know
How I'd love to play with you
Beside your *horno?

Catherine L. Barker

*"Horno" is the name of the outdoor bake oven made of adobe clay and shaped like a beehive, in which the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico bake their bread.

German Children Take To the Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

IT IS one thing to learn about towns and rivers and mountains and seas in a geography book at school, and quite another thing to see it all for yourself from the sky.

That is what numbers of German boys and girls are doing at the present time, and wonderful they find it to look down on their own homes—such funny little doll houses they seem to be, with the road just like a scriggly bit of white cotton!

During the last three years about a million children, living in small towns mostly off the beaten track, who in all probability had never been near an airplane before and certainly not inside one, have made such friends with these great "birds" that they know all about the way they work, and what the different parts will do.

The Pilot

With unfailing good-nature, Herr Fritz Loose, the pilot, has sometimes made 40 flights in one single day with his young passengers, whose joy, when they discovered the schoolhouse and playing field far down below, was indescribable.

The idea of introducing the joys of flying to boys and girls came to Herr Hayo Folkerts three years ago, and buying a small all-metal Junkers monoplane to carry five or six passengers, he set out with several friends to fly from one small town to another, sleeping at night in a tent, living on bread and cheese and milk, and everywhere collecting children round him in order to tell them of the delights of the air.

As many of his listeners as possible were then tucked into the machine, and with a swish and a whirl went up and off into the blue!

Exploring the Plane

After this Miss Herta Junkers, the eldest daughter of the famous designer of many types of planes, began to act as herald, traveling on ahead to tell the schools and other people of the visit that was in store for them. You can imagine the thrill when the plane swept down on a nice flat field, and the children were invited to crawl and scramble over it! They were even allowed to climb onto the wings, sit in the pilot's seat and, of course, explore the cabin.

Then came the breathless moment when, having drawn lots, the winner was given a flight, free of charge. Those who were left behind were told, however, that they all had a chance of a joy flight by making an interesting drawing, or by writing a poem or an essay dealing with what they had seen and heard.

Finally, any child, if it could persuade its parents, could buy a fying ticket for a few marks.

The "Gull"

A German aviation company, the Luft Hansa, has now taken up the scheme, and has fitted up a Focke-Wulff monoplane called the "Gull" to seat 14 children. After the propeller is set in motion, with a mighty roar, the 450 horse power engine whizzes up into the sky at a terrific speed, and the small passengers go whizzing up with it.

The children's enthusiasm is quickly caught by the other members of the family, and father and mother, uncle and auntie, grandpa and grandma, turn out to see the famous "Gull," and have even been known to try their hands at making free flight poems!

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.



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From "Patsy and The Leprechauns," by Mary and Margaret Baker.

"Patsy and the Leprechauns"

Patsy and the Leprechauns, by Mary and Margaret Baker, New York: Duffield and Green. $2.

PATSY could run races and turn somersaults better than any lad in his Irish village, but when it came to helping his father, the village cobbler, it was another matter, for Patsy did not like work. "I know a way to make money quicker nor by earning it,' he thought, but he did not say anything about that to his father and mother, for they would have shake their heads over such ideas, and would have shaken Patsy too, perhaps."

You see, Patsy had heard wonderful tales of the leprechauns, those odd little cobbler men, and their buried crocks of gold, and he had decided that one of those crocks of gold was just what he wanted. It is true that the leprechauns were said to be clever and full of tricks, but Patsy felt that he could surely outwit them. And it was there that he made a mistake.

For though Patsy caught a leprechaun and forced him to disclose the hiding place of his gold, and even tied his little sister, Katie, to a foxglove to mark the spot while he fetched a spade; yet when he returned to the spot he did not know where to dig. A baby, looking just like Katie, was tied to every foxglove in the patch!

What an afternoon it was, with babies pulling the little pigs' tails, and riding on the big pig's back and doing every mischievous thing they could think of! Only when Mother came home from market was peace restored. She snatched up her Katie and all the other little babies turned into leprechauns and disappeared.

"If that isn't the biggest wonder of all!" cried the cobbler. "How could you be telling her?" Can you guess? If not you must read the book to find out.

"Patsy and the Leprechauns" is one of the Junior Guild's selections, but many long past "junior" age will enjoy its whimsical humor and the abundant supply of wholly delightful silhouettes which illustrate it. "It begins to look as if the Brothers Grimm had found a pair of present day successors in the Sisters Baker," one critic says.

The Mail Bag

Jamestown Island, Virginia

Dear Editor:

We are spending the summer here in a log cabin. There is a beautiful grove with pecan trees. There are three in our yard. In the park, I love the statues of Pocahontas and John Smith. We often find old colored glass on the beach, for the first glass factory in America was around here somewhere.

We live in Williamsburg and shall go back to school.

I should like somebody to write to me, and will try to tell them about interesting things. I am almost seven. With love, Jacqueline E. P.

Altadena, California

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years of age and would like to correspond with some girls of my age from Hawaii, Holland, and Japan.

I am interested in gardens, animals and birds. I am also interested in poetry, and like to learn poems about trees and flowers.

When school opens this fall I shall be in 5B grade. Last year there were about 45 children in my room. There are more boys than girls.

Well, I believe I had better stop now. Marylin Georgia W.

Footscray, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

I would like you to find me a friend in America. I am 12 years old and fond of swimming and any sport.

We have three pets at home, a retriever dog, a black, and a little silver-gray possum. It is very interesting about the possum. Father found it and brought it home. It would not eat at first but through sheer hunger it took a few spoonfuls of warm milk. It now drinks a saucerful of milk and eats a whole apple. Ruth P.

Ilford, Essex, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. When our Monitor arrives the first thing I do is to look at the Mail Bag column which I enjoy so much. As I am interested in stamps, I would like to hear from boys of 11 or 12 who may be interested in stamps, too. Perhaps I could exchange some stamps. I promise to answer every letter I receive.

The County of Essex where I live is very historical. Last year we had a pageant in our park depicting all the historical events of our county. Hoping to hear from some Mail Baggers soon, Brian S.

Lakewood, Ohio

Dear Pet-friends:

My mistress wrote to you some time ago, so now I think I'll write and tell you all about myself. I am a little dog, named Ben. I was three months old when I was found—dirty, hungry and tired. They took me to a nice clean house, bathed me, fed me, and set me down on a soft pillow to sleep. I have lived here ever since.

I have lots of nice friends who say they would like to write to you, too, but they don't know how. I'm going to teach them. There are Pal, Skippy, Chinny, Fritz, and Jack. They are all very nice dogs. I like cats, too, but they don't like me. I try to make friends with them, but what do I get for my trouble?—a scratch on the nose!

My mistress is 12 years old and she says that she would like someone of her own age to write to her. She is interested in art, literature, and costume designing (whatever that is!). I would like some pet to write to me, too. And Buzzy, will you be good to me? Other cats haven't been. Love to everybody,

Benny.



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THE SUN.

[Vol. 1.] NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1833. [Price One Penny.

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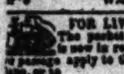
FOR LONDON.—To sail 10th of Sept.—The new packet ship Montreal, Champlin, Master, will sail on the 10th inst. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, Pier-No. wharf, or to JOHN GRISWOLD, Agent, 69 South st.



FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast-sailing ship Tuscarora, E. Glover, Master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and have despatch. She has excellent accommodations for both cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage, apply to WOOD & TRIMBLE, 107 Maiden-lane.



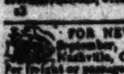
FOR HAVRE.—The Packet ship Formosa, master, will sail on the 5th Sept. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, W.C. WHITLOCK, Jr. 46 South st. s2



FOR LIVERPOOL.—Packet of the 8 Sept.—The packet ship Roscoe, J. G. Delano, master, is now in readiness to receive cargo. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, foot of Maiden-lane, or to FISH, GRINNELL & CO. 234 Front st.



FOR KINGSTON, JAM.—Packet 10th Sept. The elegant coppered ship Ocean will sail as above. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, with state rooms, apply to A. ATMAR & Co. 24 South st.



FOR NEW ORLEANS.—Packet of the 5th September, the very fast-sailing coppered ship Nashville, Capt. Bainbridge, will sail as above. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to E. K. COLLINS, 56 South st.

N. B. A lighter is in readiness to receive cargo at Pine street wharf. s3



FOR NEW ORLEANS.—Packet of Sept. 15, the ship Tuscarora, Capt. Foster, will sail as above. For freight or passage having handsome accommodations, apply to ELIAS BOLMER & CO. 66 South st.

AN IRISH CAPTAIN.

"These are as sweet a pair of pistols as any in the three kingdoms," said an officer, cheating a pair to a young student of his acquaintance, "and have done execution before now; at the slightest touch, off they go, as sweet as honey, without either revolling or dipping. I never travel without them."

"I never heard of highwaymen in this part of the country."

"Not I," replied the officer, "and if I had I should not trouble myself to carry the pistols on their account—Highwaymen are a species of shirks who are not fond of attacking an Irishman; they know we are a little too hard to crack. No, my dear sir, highwaymen know that soldiers have not much money, and what they have they fight for."

"Since that is the case, how come you to travel always with pistols?"

"Because," answered the officer, "I find them very useful in accommodating any little difference I may accidentally have with a friend, or which one friend may choose to have with another."

"Do you often settle differences in that way?"

"Why, I was twice out before I arrived at your age.—The first time was with a relation of my own, who said he would see my courage tried before he would contribute with the others towards the purchase of my first commission; so I sent him word that I would be happy to give him one proof the very next morning, and when we met, I touched him so smartly in the leg, that he has hated ever since. But all his doubts being now removed, he cheerfully contributed his quota with the rest of my relations, and we have been very good friends ever since."

"Pray what gave you occasion for the second?" said the young student.

"How it began originally is more than I can tell," answered the captain; all I know is, that a large company of us dined together; we sat long, and drank deep, and I went to bed rather in a state of forgetfulness, and was awaked in the morning from a profound sleep, by a gentleman who began a long story, how I had said something that required explanation; and also, that I had accidentally given him a blow, but he supposed I had no intention to affront him, and so he continued talking in a roundabout kind of way, without coming to any point. So I was under the necessity of interrupting him, "upon my conscience, Sir, (said I,) I am unable to declare, with certainty, whether I had any intention of affronting you or not, because my head is still a little confused, and I have no clear recollection of what passed, nor do I fully comprehend your drift at present, but I conjecture that you wish to have satisfaction; if so, I must beg you will be kind enough to say so at once, and I shall be at your service." Finding himself thus cut short, he named the place and the hour. I met him precisely at the time. He first pistol missed fire, but I hit him in the shoulder. At his second shot, the bullet passed pretty near me, but mine lodged in his hip, and then he declared he was quite satisfied. So as I had given a blow the preceding night, and two wounds that morning, upon declaring himself satisfied, I told I was contented."

"You would have been thought very hard to please, if you had made any difficulty."

"I thought so myself," rejoined the captain, "and so the affair ended, he being carried home in a coach, and I marching from the field of battle on foot."

"Pray, may I ask if you ever was in a battle?"

"No," replied the captain with a sigh, "I never was; I never had that good fortune, though I would give all the money I have in the world, and all the money I am owing, which is my least debt the worst, to be in one battle."

"Provided you had a good cause?" replied the young student.

"I should not be squeamish respecting the cause, provided I had a good battle; that, my dear, is what is the most essential to a consideration officer, who wishes to improve himself in his profession. I have much reason, therefore, to wish for a war; and at the present junction, it would be much to the advantage of the nation in general, as it is dwindling into a country of ploughmen, manufacturers, and merchants. And you must know, too, that I am pretty fortunate, having already stood thirteen shots, and I must say his last cause."

"Thirteen! what, have you fought thirteen duels?"

"No, no!" replied the captain, "the last four times I only complained only my sixth duel."

"Builders of Antiquity.—They said [illegible] Hymenoliens wrought out of ivory a chariot, with two wheels and four horses, and a ship with all her tackling, both in so small a compass, that a fly could hide them with its wings. Nor should we doubt this, when we find it recorded in English history, on less questionable authority, that in the twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign a blacksmith of London, of the name of Mark Scaliot, made a lock of iron, steel, and brass, of eleven pieces, and a pipe key, all of which only weighed one grain. Scaliot also made a chain of gold, of forty-three links, which he fastened to the lock and key, and put it round the neck of a flea, which drew the whole with perfect ease. The chain, key, lock, and flea, altogether, weighed but one grain and a half!

Holdstone Pools now at Stonehenge in England, a curious stone cut into the form of a basket; in it were fourteen pair of dice distinct, the spots and numbers of which were easily to be discerned with a good eye.

But still more extraordinary than this history of dice, or any thing we have yet mentioned, must have been a piece of tapestry shown at Rome, in the time of Pope Paul the Fifth, by one Hand of Mildenack, who had purchased it from the artist Cornelius Harlingerus. It contained sixteen hundred dishes, which were all perfect and complete in every part, yet so small and slender that the whole could be easily enclosed in a case fabricated in a peppercorn of the ordinary size! The Pope is said to have himself counted them, but with the help of a pair of spectacles, the clay even so very small as to be almost invisible to the naked eye. Although his holiness thus satisfied his own spirit of the fact, he did not, we are assured, require of those about him to subscribe to it on the credit of his infallibility; but to give every one an opportunity of examining and judging the himself, and among the persons thus highly favored particular reference is made to Gaspar Schoppius, Joseph Scaliger, and Fabius Columna, a physician of Rome.

Tortoises, of whose skill as tuners wonderful things are related, is said to have fabricated from milk, which curdled of themselves, so minute in size, that a spoon could easily one in his shell; and yet it was powerful enough to yield in a single day, grain enough for the consumption of three men.

A Whistler.—A boy in Yarmouth, remarkable for whistling, was so prone to whistling, that, as much as was by himself, he unconsciously commenced. While asleep, the muscles of his mouth, chest, and lungs were so completely constructed to the consolation, he whistled with astonishing shrillness. A pale countenance, loss of appetite, and almost total prostration of strength, convinced his mother it would end in death, if not speedily counteracted which was accomplished by placing him by the society of another boy, who had ceased to give the effect of loss of the lungs to whistle.

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C.S.M.

Helen Jacobs Retains U. S. Tennis Title

Leading Mrs. Moody When Latter Defaults—British Win Doubles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Helen H. Jacobs, of Berkeley, Calif., retained the national women's lawn tennis championship which she captured last year for the first time, as the result of the final round of the forty-sixth annual championship on Saturday at the Forest Hills Stadium. But back of this bald statement stands one of the most sensational incidents ever seen on a tennis court. Miss Jacobs won, 8—6, 3—6, 3—0, when Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., seven-times winner, walked up to the umpire in the middle of the third set of the match with Miss Jacobs, and announced her default.

Involved in the retirement of Mrs. Moody was the doubles final also. Betty Nuthall and Frieda James, the British pair, received the honor of the championship by default, as Miss Moody's default left Elizabeth M. Ryan without any partner.

Never since the default of Suzanne Lenglen of France, to Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, the former Molla Bjurstedt, has the equal of the sensation on Saturday occurred, and that did not come in a final, nor was the championship dependent upon the match.

While the chief interest centers in the announced retirement from play of Mrs. Moody, whether temporary or permanent, it is only fair to say that the play of the champion in this tournament was fully up to the best standards of United States championship play. Miss Jacobs never played better in her life than in the first two sets of the match, and was fully the equal of Mrs. Moody all the way.

After winning the first set at 8—6, and trailing at 0—3 in the second, Miss Jacobs did not let down one bit to her distinguished opponent, and though her errors finally gave the set to Mrs. Moody at 6—3, the younger player never faltered, and persisting in steady, back-court play, such as she has shown more frequently this seas[illegible] three games in turn, bef[illegible]matic moment of Mrs. M[illegible]ault occurred.

U[illegible] the very end, there was no trace of the coming default. Mrs. Moody, always deliberate in her movements, was playing with the same vigor that had distinguished her victories over scarcely less distinguished opponents in the earlier rounds. She allowed a few cleverly executed dri[illegible] by Miss Jacobs to go by her, [illegible] her own driving power to [illegible] the situation; but she had done the same against the three British players, Mrs. Michell, Mary E. Heeley and Betty Nuthall, and each in turn had been overcome.

But she had an opponent whose deadly earnestness was always apparent, and who fought every inch of the way with a bulldog intensity. Every rally was fought to the end, and the hour required for the play of the first two sets was punctuated with constant interruptions from a gallery which fought every point with the players, and took a hand whenever it figured that something was going wrong. Once a mistake of a linesman created such a stir that an epidemic of throwing points developed, which had to be halted before the duel could be resumed.

Service won the first three games of the match, then each broke through on the other in turn, and the score went to 4-all. In the next game, Miss Jacobs when at 0—40 rallied her forces, and made it deuce with a pair of placements and a service ace, then took the game four rallies later. Miss Jacobs got to set point in the next, but now Mrs. Moody showed her determination to win the needed points on powerful driving. The service battle continued to 7—6 in favor of Miss Jacobs, and her hammering gave her the set, after three attempts at set point.

Mrs. Moody shifted her play from the hard driving game to drop shot play at the start of the second set, and before Miss Jacobs could overcome this style, Mrs. Moody was leading at 3—0. But Miss Jacobs fought right back to 3-all, with volley play which scored many placements, and forced errors. It was in the next game that the gallery brought the throwing point episode forward, and this finally resulted in a break in favor of Mrs. Moody that ultimately gave her the set, 6—3.

The first hint of the coming default appeared in the initial game of the third set, when Mrs. Moody lost the game as the result of two double faults. Miss Jacobs was controlling her shots well, and several placements went by Mrs. Moody with small attempt to retrieve them. Then as they changed courts after the third game, and Miss Jacobs walked on to her new position, Mrs. Moody paused, said a few words to the umpire, Benjamin H. Dwight, and the latter announced the default. Then she walked slowly off the court, with Miss Jacobs, showing great surprise, earnestly talking to her. The summary:

United States Women's Lawn Tennis Championship Singles—Final Round

Helen Hull Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, Calif., 8—6, 3—6, 3—0, default.

Doubles—Final Round

Frieda James and Betty M. Nuthall, Great Britain, won from Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. and Elizabeth M. Ryan, California, by default.

Wins Auto Road Race

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 28 (AP)—In the revival of the historic Elgin national road race Saturday, Phil Shafer, Des Moines, Iowa, won the event in a thrilling finish with Freddie Frame of Los Angeles, second, and Maurice Rose of South Bend, Ind., third. Shafer, averaging 80.34 miles an hour, traveled the 203 miles over the rough old concrete and dusty gravel, 8½-mile country road course in 2h. 32m. 6.2s. Frame's average was 80.00m. p. h. Gene Haustein of Milwaukee, Wis., finished fourth with Dave Evans of Fort Worth, Texas, fifth, in a field of 14 original starters. Only six of them finished due to motor and other mechanical trouble.

Chicago Wins in West

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28 (AP)—Chicago won the American Legion western sectional junior baseball championship Saturday by defeating Stockton, Calif., 6 to 2, in the final game of the elimination tournament. With the tournament victory goes the right to play a three-game series with Trenton, N. J., the eastern winner, in New Orleans Sept. 1 to 3, for the Legion national boys' championship.

Washington Is Now Eight Contests In Front of Yankees

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	81	42	.659
New York	72	49	.595
Cleveland	66	62	.516
Philadelphia	60	62	.492
Detroit	62	65	.488
Chicago	59	66	.472
Boston	53	72	.424
St. Louis	46	81	.362

Results Aug. 26

Boston 8, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 5.
New York 9, Detroit 5.
Cleveland 5, Washington 4 (11 innings).

Results Aug. 27

Boston 7, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 5, Boston 3.
Washington 14, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 6, Washington 3.
Detroit 4, New York 3.
New York 12, Detroit 2.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 8.

Now that the Washington Senators have apparently established a safe eight-game lead over their closest rivals, the New York Yankees, in the American League baseball race, there is little left to excite the fans in this junior circuit. There was one change in the standing during the past seven days, however, for the Philadelphia Athletics jumped up into the first division, pushing the Detroit Tigers back.

The leading Senators had only a fair week, winning four while losing the same number. Their lead was not threatened, however, for the Yankees played seven games and lost three of them. Cleveland tightened its grip on third place in the standing by taking five victories against three defeats for the week. Philadelphia had a similar record.

The second division of the circuit has Detroit, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis following in that order. Of these four clubs, the White Sox had the most profitable week when they won seven games and lost only three. They are only two contests behind the fifth-place Tigers, who won only three out of nine games during the seven days. After a losing start, the Red Sox came in strong during the latter part of the week and ended up with a record of four victories and seven defeats. St. Louis won two and lost five.

Jimmy Foxx and Babe Ruth continue to hold first and second places in the home-run race, the former having 36 and the latter 28. Lou Gehrig is four behind the "Babe." Foxx also leads the individual batting race and this morning had an average of .358 in 120 games. Al Simmons of the White Sox is some distance in back of Foxx, while Heinie Manush trails Simmons. Manush has made the greatest number of hits.

Mac Smith Wins In Western Open Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA FIELDS, Ill., Aug. 28—His third championship in 21 years in the open tournament of the Western Golf Association was won yesterday by MacDonald Smith of Nashville, Tenn., at Olympia Fields Country Club. He set the pace all the way and finished with 282, equaling par for 72 holes and leading the field by six strokes. T. D. Armour of Medinah A. C., Chicago, champion in 1929, arrived second with 288, and one stroke behind came Abe G. Espinosa of Cog Hill G. C., Chicago, champion five years ago.

John E. Lehman of the local club, former Western amateur champion, was the leading amateur; but he was way down the list with 148-153—301. John N. Fischer of University of Michigan, twice Big Ten champion, was a stroke behind with 152-150—302. Charles Evans Jr., of Edgewater G. C., Chicago, the only amateur ever to win the Western open, had 147-161—308. The cards:

Player, city.	1st 36	2d 36	Totl.
MacDonald Smith, Nashville	139	143	282
T. D. Armour, Chicago	148	140	288
Abe G. Espinosa, Chicago	141	148	289
Guy Paulsen, Fort Wayne	146	146	292
Ralph Guldahl, St. Louis	146	147	293
Frank Walsh, Morton Grove	147	147	294
Gunnar Nelson, Rockford	146	149	295
J. N. Revolta, Menominee	150	145	295
B. M. Nelson, Texarkansas	147	148	295
Joseph Paletti, Chicago	146	150	296
A. F. Kreuger, Beloit	149	147	296
Willie Goggin, Salada Beach	147	149	296
Ed Dudley, Wilmington	146	150	296
James Fogerty, St. Louis	147	149	296
Harry Cooper, Chicago	146	142	298
R. D. Myles, Bedford	151	148	299
L. H. Diegel, Detroit	150	149	299
Archie Hambrick, Zanesville	152	147	299
J. Horton Smith, Oak Park	154	146	300
Jacob Passezke, Jackson	148	152	300
R. L. Miller, Jacksonville	152	149	301
J. N. Foulis, Hinsdale	152	149	301
*J. E. Lehman, Chicago	148	153	301
J. F. Hutchison, Chicago	153	149	302
J. L. Weager, Chicago	152	150	302
J. N. Fischer, Fort Thomas	152	150	302
Mortie Dutra, Detroit	149	153	302
O. E. White, St. Louis	150	152	302
J. C. Watson, South Bend	155	150	305
Walter Chamberlain, Chicago	151	155	306
Rodney Munday, Santa Rosa	152	154	306
James Walkup, Fort Worth	152	154	306
R. E. Olson, Joliet, Ill.	152	155	307
M. E. White, Columbus	154	153	307
Robert MacDonald, Chicago	150	157	307
Massie Miller, Noblesville	147	160	307
M. H. Smith, Crawfordsville	154	154	308
*H. W. Bowber, Chicago	152	156	308
*Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	147	161	308
A. L. Huske, Elgin	158	150	308
*N. A. Ruddy, Cincinnati	150	158	308
Frank Brady, Chicago	153	156	309
*Walter Murray, Beverly Shores	151	158	309
E. D. Gayer, Chicago	151	158	309
Joseph Jemsek, Chicago	153	156	309
W. M. Heinlein, Indianapolis	149	160	309
J. K. Keywood, Rushville	154	156	310
Thomas Cooley, Owosso	153	157	310
D. L. Sullivan, Chicago Heights	151	159	310
*Donald Armstrong, Aurora	153	157	310
*D. A. McCallister, Toledo	150	160	310
H. A. Adams, Chicago	149	161	310
Bruce Herd, Chicago	155	156	311
W. M. Tinder, Anderson	154	159	313
Charles Penna, Chicago	154	159	313
*G. E. Morgan, Chicago	161	153	314
Don Gardner, Chicago	155	159	314
J. E. Faltus, Dyer	153	162	315
Peter Pelcher, Chicago	155	160	315
Patrick MacDonald, Arlington Heights	155	161	316
R. A. Schirmer, St. Louis	155	161	316
Frank Garrity, La Grange	153	163	316
Conny Rouse, Chicago	150	166	316
Leslie Whipple, Elgin	154	164	318
R. B. Martin, Highland Park	155	164	319
James Gourlay, Glencoe	153	167	320
F. T. Stauffer, Ann Arbor	153	167	320
J. P. Kenneally, Dubuque	155	170	325

*Amateur.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	89	60	.597
Hollywood	88	61	.591
Portland	86	61	.585
Sacramento	83	66	.557
Oakland	69	80	.463
Missions	62	87	.416
San Francisco	61	88	.409
Seattle	56	91	.381

Results Aug. 26

Seattle 2, Los Angeles 1.
Missions 13, Sacramento 1.
Portland 9, San Francisco 5.
Oakland 8, Hollywood 6.

Results Aug. 27

Los Angeles 17, Seattle 3.
Los Angeles 18, Seattle 4.
Missions 8, Sacramento 5.
Missions 6, Sacramento 5 (7 innings).
Portland 7, San Francisco 6.
Portland 8, San Francisco 7 (7 innings).
Hollywood 6, Oakland 5 (10 innings).
Hollywood 12, Oakland 6.

Australasians Advance in U. S. Tennis Doubles

Wattses of Canada Win Father and Son Title at Longwood C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 28—Adrian K. Quist and Donald P. Turnbull of Australia, the third seeded pair in the foreign group, scored an upset Saturday in the fifty-second annual tournament for the United States lawn tennis doubles championship when they defeated the second seeded American team, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, champions in 1931 and runners-up last year, in a four-set battle, 15—13, 0—6, 6—1, 7—5, on a stadium court at the Longwood Cricket Club. The Australians meet George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, seeded No. 3, in one of today's semifinal-round matches.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, who won the title last year from Van Ryn and Allison, outclassed another California team, Jack P. Tidball and C. Gene Mako, winning in straight sets at 7—5, 6—2, 6—3, after their opponents threw a scare into their ranks by winning three straight games in the first set, but Vines and Gledhill finally got going, winning the fourth, fifth and sixth games to equalize. Vines and Gledhill meet Francis X. Shields and Frank A. Parker in the other semifinal today.

R. N. and Laird Watt of Canada took the father and son doubles title, won last year by J. D. E. and Arnold W. Jones, out of the country, when they defeated Dr. S. E. Davenport Jr. and S. E. Davenport 3d, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3. The Joneses did not defend the title they have held seven times.

G. Peabody Gardner and Richard Bishop of Boston defeated Fred C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum of New York, 6—4, 6—4, in the final round of the veterans' doubles championship. This is the first time that a Boston team has won that title since 1928 when Irving C. Wright and Harry C. Johnson took the crown.

The mixed doubles play reached the semifinal round over the week-end. Frederick J. Perry and Dorothy E. Round of England will meet Elizabeth M. Ryan and Vines in one semifinal while Sarah H. Palfrey and George Lott face Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven of England and Jack H. Crawford of Australia in the other. Lott and Sarah Palfrey are the second seeded combination and Vines and Miss Ryan top the list. The summary:

United States Doubles Lawn Tennis Championships

Men's Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Adrian K. Quist and Donald P. Turnbull, Australia, defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 15—13, 0—6, 6—1, 7—5.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Jack P. Tidball and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, and Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Mary F. Heeley, England, and Vivian McGrath, Australia, 6—3, 6—4.

Dorothy E. Round and Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Mrs. Maud Barger-Wallach, Newport, and Francis X. Shields, New York, 6—0, 8—6.

Second Round

Dorothy E. Round and Frederick J. Perry defeated Carolin Babcock and Frank A. Parker, 6—4, 6—4.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Mrs. L. R. C. Michell and Edward R. Avory, England, 9—7, 6—3.

Margaret C. Scriven, England, and Jack H. Crawford defeated Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Quarterfinal Round

Elizabeth M. Ryan and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. defeated Margaret G. (Polly) Palfrey and Thomas E. Jansen Jr., 6—2, 6—2.

Dorothy E. Round and Frederick J. Perry defeated Carolin Babcock and Frank A. Parker, 6—4, 6—4.

Sarah H. Palfrey and George M. Lott Jr. defeated Mrs. L. R. C. Michell and Edward R. Avory, 9—7, 6—3.

Margaret C. Scriven and Jack H. Crawford defeated Jane Sharp and Lester R. Stoefen, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Veterans' Doubles—Semifinal Round

G. Peabody Gardner Jr. and Richard Bishop, Boston, defeated S. Jarvis Adams and Henry H. Bassford, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Bernon S. Prentice and Clarence J. Griffin, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Final Round

G. Peabody Gardner Jr. and Richard Bishop, Boston, defeated Fred C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 6—4.

Father and Son Doubles—Semifinal Round

S. E. Davenport Jr. and S. E. Davenport 3d, New York, defeated R. H. Burns and R. H. Burns Jr., New York, 6—2, 6—4.

R. N. and Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated Donald M. and Malcolm T. Hill, Waban, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

Final Round

R. N. and Laird Watt, Canada, defeated S. E. Davenport Jr. and 3d, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	89	57	.610
Rochester	81	66	.551
Baltimore	77	70	.524
Toronto	74	76	.493
Buffalo	73	76	.490
Albany	71	76	.483
Montreal	69	76	.476
Jersey City	55	92	.374

Results Aug. 26

Newark 12, Jersey City 2.
Newark 2, Jersey City 1.
Baltimore 3, Albany 1.
Albany 2, Baltimore 0.
Rochester 6, Toronto 5.
Montreal 6, Buffalo 3.

Results Aug. 27

Newark 3, Jersey City 2.
Newark 7, Jersey City 1.
Baltimore 5, Albany 3.
Baltimore 6, Albany 2.
Rochester 11, Toronto 9.
Toronto 9, Rochester 8.
Montreal 4, Buffalo 1.
Montreal 4, Buffalo 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	90	46	.662
Minneapolis	79	62	.560
Indianapolis	72	64	.529
St. Paul	70	71	.496
Toledo	65	72	.474
Louisville	63	74	.460
Milwaukee	61	80	.433
Kansas City	54	85	.388

Results Aug. 26

Indianapolis 7, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 4, Louisville 1.
Toledo 8, St. Paul 6.
Minneapolis 8, Columbus 6.

Results Aug. 27

Indianapolis 7, Milwaukee 6.
Indianapolis 9, Milwaukee 2 (10 innings).
Kansas City 3, Louisville 2 (10 innings).
Columbus 17, Minneapolis 5.
Toledo at St. Paul, postponed.

Flood Lights for Horseshoes

SAN MATEO, Calif. (AP)—Horseshoe pitching has become so popular here it threatens to rival the sports for which this suburban city is chiefly noted, polo and golf. To accommodate the new enthusiasts of a once rural pastime, city officials have installed flood lights in the city park for night playing.

National Pennant Race Tightens As Boston Sets Pace

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	71	45	.612
Boston	68	54	.557
Chicago	67	56	.545
St. Louis	65	57	.533
Pittsburgh	63	56	.529
Philadelphia	50	68	.424
Brooklyn	50	68	.424
Cincinnati	47	77	.379

Results Aug. 26

Boston 3, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5.
New York 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 2.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 4.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 2.

Results Aug. 27

Boston 7, Cincinnati 0.
Cincinnati 6, Boston 3.
St. Louis 7, New York 1.
St. Louis 5, New York 3 (8 innings).
Chicago 2, Brooklyn 0.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 2.
Only games scheduled.

The National League baseball race tightened somewhat during the last week, mostly because the Boston Braves are playing great ball. Winning five games and losing only one, the Braves advanced to within six games of the first-place Giants, and it is very possible that the Tribe will overtake the Polo Ground occupants before the race has finished.

Boston's pitching at the present moment is even better than New York's. Brandt, Zachary, Cantwell, Betts and Frankhouse are all pitching winning ball, Cantwell leading the staff with 18 victories. Wally Berger is pounding the ball and the rest of the Tribe is hitting in the pinches and fielding smartly. While the Braves were sweeping their series with the St. Louis Cardinals and dividing a doubleheader with Cincinnati over the week-end, the Giants had their troubles with the Pittsburgh Pirates, making their record for the seven days, three victories, two defeats and one tie. Boston's chance of overtaking the leaders is very slim, but the chance is there just the same.

Chicago won five games and lost three during the week and thereby nearly kept pace with the Braves. This morning the Cubs were 1½ games behind the Tribe. The Cardinals lost ground in the race when they dropped three in a row to the Braves before defeating and tying with the Giants on Sunday. The Pirates also lost valuable ground in the race by losing four of the five games they played.

Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Cincinnati bring up the rear of the race, too far behind the other five clubs to do any climbing. The Dodgers had the best record for the week by winning five and losing three.

Misses Palfrey, Ryan Defeat English Team

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 28—Elizabeth M. Ryan, a Californian living in England, and Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., who has ployed at Wimbledon, combined well enough this morning to enter the final round of the women's invitation lawn tennis doubles tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club through a victory over Mary F. Heeley and Dorothy E. Round of England, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

The Ryan-Palfrey team will meet another English team in the final round, Mrs. L. R. C. Mitchell, the former Peggy Saunders, and Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven.

The semifinal battle this morning was replete with thrills. Miss Heeley was the star on the all-English side of the net, doing a number of running splits in an effort to return the low-bounding balls from either Miss Palfrey's or Miss Ryan's racquets, while Miss Round took a couple of tumbles. The point score:

First Set

Palfrey and Ryan ..4 5 4 0 4 4 4 3 2 2—30—4
Heeley and Round ..1 3 6 4 2 2 4 5 4 4—35—6

Second Set

Palfrey and Ryan.....4 0 4 3 4 4 4 4—27—6
Heeley and Round.....0 4 2 5 0 1 1 2—15—2

Third Set

Palfrey and Ryan.2 0 4 2 4 1 1 4 5 4 4 5—36—7
Heeley and Round 4 4 2 4 2 4 4 3 1 2 3—33—5

The summary:

Women's Invitation Lawn Tennis Doubles Tournament

Third Round

Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Boston, and Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., won from Betty M. Nuthall and Frieda James, England, by default.

Quarterfinal Round

Elizabeth M. Ryan, England, and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Helen and Hilda Boehm, Malden, Mass., 6—0, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

Elizabeth M. Ryan, England, and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mary F. Heeley and Dorothy E. Round, England, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	36	24	.600
Memphis	35	26	.574
Knoxville	34	27	.557
Little Rock	32	32	.500
Birmingham	29	30	.492
Nashville	29	30	.492
Chattanooga	29	37	.439
Atlanta	22	40	.355

Results Aug. 26

Atlanta 11, Chattanooga 4.
Nashville 10, Birmingham 7.
New Orleans 4, Knoxville 2.
Memphis 6, Little Rock 4.

Results Aug. 27

Chattanooga 11, Atlanta 6.
Chattanooga 3, Atlanta 1.
New Orleans 10, Knoxville 1.
New Orleans 2, Knoxville 1.
Memphis 11, Little Rock 4.
Nashville at Birmingham, postponed.

Japanese Win Four Events

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 28 (UP)—The touring Japanese track and field team yesterday won four of five events in which its members competed against Argentine athletes. Akihide Rujieda won the 800 meters in 1m. 57 4-5s., one-fifth of a second under the Japanese record. Josaku Sumishoyi threw the javelin 62.77 meters (205ft. 5in.) to beat the Argentine standard by almost 10ft.; Sueo Ohe won the pole vault with a leap of 3.95 meters (12ft. 11⅛in.), and Jukio Fukui won the 400-meter obstacle race in 57s. Mario Quesada of Argentina won the hop, step and jump, covering 13.95 meters (45ft. 9¼in.).

Two Senior Titles Decided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 28—Two New England A. A. A. U. senior swimming championship titles were decided here Saturday on the Charles River. John Higgins of the Olneyville Boys' Club, won the 300-meter medley title in 4m. 1-5s., while Alice Bridges of the Whitin Community Association, won the women's 440-yard freestyle title in 6m. 23 2-5s.

Army Runs Up Great Score

ALDERSHOT, Eng., Aug. 28 (Canadian Press)—The Army ran up a great score of 373 runs for the loss of only four wickets by the close of play Saturday in its cricket match with the touring British West Indies eleven, which concludes tomorrow.

Movie Star 2d Now Favored To Keep Its Title

Eddie Fink Pilots Craft to Third Victory at Long Beach

International Star Class Yacht Racing Standing

Yacht and place	Points
Movie Star 2d, Long Beach	43
Three Star Two, San Francisco	37
Neried, 2d, Galveston	35
Moira, Newport Harbor, Calif.	35
Ace, Port Washington	34
Mist, Bay Shore	33
Chip, Honolulu	29
Andiamo 2d, Southport	[illegible]
Gull, Shelter Island, N. Y.	24
Ripple, Easton	24
Phar Lap, Santa Barbara	20
Vega 2d, Manila	17
Sparkler, 2d, New Orleans	13
La Tortue, France	13
Gene, Seattle	9
Seaward, San Diego	7

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 28 (AP)—Movie Star 2d, defender, stuck its prow across the finish line in first place in the third race of the series yesterday to take a commanding lead in the international star boat yacht championship off the Pacific coast.

Skippered by the same Eddie Fink of Long Beach Harbor, who set precedent by winning the first race of the five-race series here Friday, the sloop ran away with the contest yesterday, sailing the 10½-mile course, windward to leeward, in a stiff breeze in 2h. 23m. 52s. The two first places along with sixth position Saturday gave the western entry 43 points.

As on the first day Edwin Thorne's Mist of Bayshore, N. Y., was the Movie Star 2d's closest competitor but the eastern craft was outdistanced by 2m. 41s. Fink's victory yesterday established him as the favorite to become the first pilot ever to successfully defend the international star boat championship. He won it a year ago at Southport, Conn., in the Mist.

Another eastern boat, Andiamo 2d, sailed by John Armes Jr., of Southport, was third yesterday with Herbert Dowsett Jr., of Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, tillering Chip across the line in fourth place.

Second in points with three of the five races run was another western boat, Glenn Waterhouse's Three Star Two from San Francisco. Although it has not won a race so far, the Three Star Two accumulated 37 points with its consistent places close to the top.

Fifth yesterday was the Moira, another western representative sailed by H. F. Beardslee of Newport Harbor, Calif. This position put the Moira into a tie for third place in the point totals along with the Neried 2d of Galveston, Texas, with 35 points each. Rufus Smith's Neried, which led in points at the end of the second race, was well in the wake of the others yesterday, finishing tenth. The Ace, which won the second race of the series Saturday, pulled up in sixth place yesterday afternoon. Adrien Iselin 2d's green-hulled sloop from Port Washington, N. Y., as a result, took fifth in the series with a total of 34 points.

Fink had the race to himself almost from yesterday's starting gun. On the first mile-and-three-quarters beat to windward he picked up a minute and one-half lead and steadily increased this to the finish. Andiamo and Mist put up a close battle until the end when Mist picked up a 10-second lead on the final run before the wind. Third race summary:

Boat and skipper.	Time h.	m.	s.
Movie Star 2d, Eddie Fink	2	23	52
Mist, Edwin Thorne II	2	26	33
Andiamo 2d, John Armes Jr.	2	26	43
Chip, Herbert Dowsett Jr.	2	27	40
Moira, H. F. Beardslee	2	29	36
Ace, Adrien Iselin 2d	2	30	36
Three Star Two, Glenn Waterhouse	2	30	38
Vega 2d, James Rockwell	3	31	30
Gull, Paul Shields	2	33	34
Neried 2d, Rufus Smith	2	33	40
La Tortue, Mrs. Judith Bailey-Balken	2	35	08
Ripple, Patsy Raskob	2	35	45
Gene, Charles Ross	2	37	17
Sparker 2d, J. B. Cleary	2	38	10
Phar Lap, Neils Ma[illegible]	Disqualified		
Seaward, Charles Kelly	(DNF)		

Closing Scores For First Class Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 28 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores in first-class county cricket matches getting under way Saturday were as follows:

Middlesex, 247 (Hendren, 55; Haig, 101; Pender, seven for 73); Surrey, 186 for five (Squires, 56), at Lord's.

Hampshire, 221 (Goddard, six for 56); Gloucestershire, 146 for three (Barnett, 100, not out), at Bournemouth.

Lancashire, 334 (Hopwood, 110; Lister, 95); Leicestershire, 4 for no wickets, at Manchester.

Derbyshire, 383 for two wickets (Lee, 128; Alderman, 62; Townsend, 129, not out; Smith, 59, not out), against Northamptonshire at Northampton.

Kent, 336 (Valentine, 54; Chalk, 78; Watts, 68; Voce, five for 80); Nottinghamshire, 28 for no wickets, at Nottingham.

Somerset, 282 (Young, 84; Burrough, 61; Mitchell-Innes, 57; Mayer, five for 51); Warwickshire, 41 for two, at Taunton.

Glamorgan, 190 (Brook, five for 68); Worcestershire, 128 for one wicket (Walters, 70; Gibbons, 51, not out), at Worcester.

Yorkshire, 115; Sussex, 148 for seven wickets (Cook, 67).

Lee Wins 10-Mile Swim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERTON, N. J., Aug. 28—Edward Lee of the New York A. C., won the national 10-mile swimming championship from Philadelphia to this city, held in the Delaware River, Sunday. He covered the distance in 2h. 16m. 35s., and finished 200 yards ahead of Harry Tresnak from the Lenox Hill A. A. This was the third time he had won the title. The Bayside Aquatic Club won the team championship.

Italy Eliminates Holland

ROTTERDAM, Holland, Aug. 28 (AP)—Italy today was safely past the 1934 Davis Cup elimination play with a 3-and-2-victory over Holland. In the two final singles matches yesterday Hans Timmer defeated A Rado, Italy, 5—7, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1 to tie the series but Giorgio de Stefani, Italian tennis ace, came through with a 6—3, 6—2, 6—1 victory over W. Marsten to take the series. Holland won the doubles match Saturday, when G. Koopman and G. Scheurlee defeated I. Taroni and A. Quintavalle, 6—4, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

Record for Miss Rawls

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28 (AP)—Katherine Rawls of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., set a new record for the 300-yard medley swim for women over a 20-yard course on the basis of a time of 4m. 8.7s. recorded in an event held under the auspices of the A. A. U. here yesterday. The old record of 4m. 20.6s. was set by Eleanor Holm at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 20, 1928. Miss Rawl's time will become the official record if approved by A. A. U. officials.

Hines Wins Tennis Title

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 28 (AP)—Wilmer M. Hines, of Columbia, S. C., yesterday for the third time won the mid-Atlantic tennis championship, defeating 17-year-old Hudsom Hamm, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 9—7, 6—4, 6—3, in the final round.

Future for Flying Depends On Trade, Amy Mollison Says

(Continued from Page 1)

mounted is lack of information regarding weather, and of take-off and landing facilities. She regrets that so many experimental flights have proved of no technical value because the aviators made no records available of the conditions which they found.

"One of the things to be done before transatlantic flying can be tackled commercially," she said, "is to find a means of making fliers' reports instead of mere sailors' observations, which come from the surface and do not tell what is vastly important—to what height the fog and clouds go, and whether they coincide."

She is convinced that such service is but a matter of expense and of knowing how.

"If it can be done on the ground," she asserted, "then it can be done at sea."

Might Change His Mind

Regarding the report of her husband's announcement that their next flight would be his last, she said:

"He might change his mind, you know. But whether he does or not I shall go on. I could never give up flying."

It is imperative she feels that women devote themselves to really useful work in this field.

"What is essential," she affirmed, "is for women to go on doing really solid flying, so that people will have to admit they can do their job, as Miss Earhart has done. Women have been handicapped by expense and lack of opportunity. Men can learn anywhere and be paid while learning. When I first went into the shops to learn everybody threatened to resign. Now they take it as a matter of course. It is up to the women to prove they are capable. There is nothing in either a physical or a mental way to prevent them. I have always said that the best person should have the job, whether male or female."

She gave no information regarding her future plans beyond the fact that her husband had returned to England to supervise the building of a new ship, which probably would not be ready before October. He might bring it to this country by steamer and take off, with her, on a long distance flight from this side of the Atlantic. Much will depend on weather conditions at the time of its completion. There are two or three alternative routes from England.

Miss Earhart Views Future

Miss Earhart, who is vice-president of National Airways, Inc., expressed her opinion that the greatest need in transportation at present is coördination between railroads and air lines. "Heretofore," she stated, "neither one has considered the other. We must be coöperative. Practically all first class passengers will eventually go by air. Certain loads will be assigned to trucks, and we shall have to depend on the railroads for heavy freight and the mass of the people. But it certainly looks as if a great number of passengers and a vast amount of material will soon be transported by air. It is chiefly a question of giving the public satisfactory service."

For the first time since she and Captain Mollison made a forced landing in Connecticut, after crossing the Atlantic in a non-stop flight from Wales, last month, and for the very first time by daylight, Mrs. Mollison looked down from the air on the New England landscape. Two thousand feet above Newburyport she climbed into the cockpit and from there to Portsmouth took over the controls, while Pilot Steele took her place among the passengers. The plane swept out over the ocean. Someone murmured, "I hope she isn't taking us all to England."

Welcome at Portland

The plane made a perfect three-point landing at 9:53 at the Portland Airport, where Mr. Arthur E. Craig, chairman of the City Council, and other officials gave the fliers a hearty welcome. Portland knew they were coming and waved its many flags. The crowds filled the sidewalks and surrounded the Hotel Lafayette, where the party rested, but the cheering evidently did not reach the ears of the elevator boy who conveyed some of the party to the special suite which had been provided, for he offered the conclusion that it was all a hoax, that they were not coming to Portland after all.

Following a brief reception at the City Hall they attended a luncheon at the Eastland Hotel, where Gov. Louis J. Brann welcomed them in the name of the State of Maine. At 4:20 p. m. Pilot Haven R. Bean transported the fliers, along with Mr. Nichols and four other passengers, on plane No. 22, to Boston.

There is something tremendous in the quiet thoroughness with which these two young women are facing the future of their pioneer work in aviation for commerce. It is no "stunt" flying which attracts them, but a solid, well-proved method of efficient, comfortable travel.

There is something stirringly significant in the friendship which has sprung up between them. It augurs well for the future essential coöperation between such nations as the United States and England in the development of that natural science which is lifting earthbound man from the soil, up to the point of vision, and must at the same time assure him of that protection which is also his rightful heritage.

Houston Marksmen Win Trap Shooting Final Day Event

By the Associated Press

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 28—Shooters from Houston, Texas, monopolized the North American open trap shooting championship Saturday, the final event of the thirty-fourth annual Grand American tournament.

E. C. Woodward, of Houston, won first by breaking 199 out of 200 targets, but his victory was mild compared with the battle for second place, which finally was won by Tommy Lovett, another Houston marksman, after a shootoff with five others who tied at 198.

Lovett and Charley Morgan, of Corning, Ohio, the Buckeye State champion, shot at 100 extra targets before the runner-up position was decided. Lovett broke 100 straight and Morgan shattered 99.

Joe Hiestand, of Hillsboro, Ohio, dropped out when he missed his sixth extra target. Ren Heaton, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Ralph Smoots, of Kenton, Ohio, and Spencer Olin, of Alton, Ill., all dropped out at the end of the first 25.

E. C. McQuitty of Danville, Ill., firing from the 19-yard line, won the Vandalia open with 99. Michael Canterino of New York was second with 98 from the 17-yard line and George Toony, of Indianapolis, third with 97. J. H. Wantling, of New York, was fourth with 96.

Michigan Swimmer Wins

TORONTO, Aug. 28 (AP)—James C. Christy Jr., of the University of Michigan, won the Canadian amateur two-mile swimming championship in new record time Saturday night. Christy was clocked in 47m. 30s., compared with the old Canadian record of 52m.

Miss McVey Wins Distance Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENDALE, R. I., Aug. 28—Florence McVey of Providence, won the women's senior New England A. A. A. U. long-distance swimming championship here yesterday, covering the 2½-mile course in 1h. 20m.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

BOSTON, Mass.—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. D. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

BANGOR, Maine—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. D. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

Eastern States

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI, Fla.—Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

NEWARK, N. J.—Second Thursday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

NORFOLK, Va.—Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna.—Third Thursday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., E. D. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-256m.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

Central States

AUSTIN, Texas—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

BOWIE, Texas—Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBLR, 980kc-306m.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 6 and 7, Oct. 4 and 5, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. D. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:35 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-390m.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1050kc-300m.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880kc-341m.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA, Okla.—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m., Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m., Tulsa.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

POYNETTE, Wis.—Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

SAN ANGELO, Texas—First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc.

STEVENS POINT, Wis.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 8:45-9:00 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Saturdays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKBC, 1360kc-200m.

Mountain States

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily except Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m.; Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m.; Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station WPAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00, P. S. T. except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

RENO, Nev.—First Friday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KDB, 1500kc-199m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

Territories

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGBM, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

CHILLIWACK, B. C.—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. D. T., Station CKOC, 1010kc-297m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

Foreign

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, 9 p. m., local time, Station 1ZR, 1090kc-275m.

Congress Against Imperialist War Attracting World

Shanghai Meeting to Be Attended by Delegates From U. S. and Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The International Congress Against Imperialist War, meeting at Shanghai about the middle of September, will attract to China distinguished delegates from the United States, Europe and other Asiatic countries. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Kuomintang, is chairman of the preparatory committee.

The congress will he held under the auspices of the World Committee Against Imperialist War headed by M. Henri Barbusse, and a special delegation designated by the committee includes Lord Marley, Great Britain, M. Vaillant-Couturier, France, M. Jean Marteau, Belgium, and M. Lahewsky, Poland. Mr. Theodore Dreiser is an American delegate.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, in a manifesto announcing the congress and urging all Chinese organizations interested in the effort to abolish war to attend, declares:

"In every country the war wave mounts higher. . . . This wave must be met and fought. Against it must be marshaled the fighting forces of the world working class and all toiling masses who are alone capable of nullifying the war plans of the imperialist powers. . . . Throughout the world today a campaign is proceeding to awaken the masses to a realization of their impending fate, to instil in the hearts and minds of exploited men the knowledge of their own ability, by united action, to determine their own destiny and the fate of the millions who will follow.

"One aspect of this anti-war movement is the World Committee Against Imperialist War established on an international scale at the Anti-War Congress held at Amsterdam in August, 1932, where more than 2000 delegates, representing 30,0000 workers in 30 lands, gathered to organie the struggle against the impending imperialist war.

"This committee has now sent a delegation to the Far East to unify the campaign against war here. . Under its international auspices, an Anti-War Congress will be held during the month of September, uniting all elements actively prepared to enter the struggle against war."

Mrs. Sun especially welcomes delegates from "factories and unemployed workers, from trade unions and workers' clubs, from peasant organizations and members of local Kuomintang branches, from universities, schools, and student-youth organizations, from among intellectuals, writers, artists and cultural organizations, from anti-imperialist, anti-Japanese organizations, boycott groups, and Chinese Volunteers."

Civic Officials Gain Much from Study Of Chief German Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26—Sponsored by the Oberlander Trust of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, this city, a group of public officials selected from cities scattered throughout the United States has recently returned from a two-months tour of Germany where a study of municipal government, comparing American and German methods, was made.

Seventeen men, all prominent in the affairs of their various cities, and holding, for the most part, city offices, composed the group from selected cities because they represent cross sections of the United States. Leaving this country on June 8, the party went to Berlin, where it spent several days, then proceeded to Hamburg, Hanover, Leipzig, Dresden, Magdenburg, Koln, Heidelburg, Frankfurt and Munich.

Although so little time has elapsed since the return of the party that no definite conclusions can be drawn concerning the benefits of the trip, Mr Wilbur K. Thomas, executive director of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation here said today that reports and letters are being received from the members of the group, all of which are enthusiastic in their praise of the information gained from their study.

More Books Borrowed In Manchester, Eng.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Manchester is reading more than ever, according to statistics revealed in the annual report of the Manchester Corporation Libraries Committees, which shows that during the year 1932-1933 the total issue of books from all departments reached the record figure of 4,774,043 volumes, excluding maps, prints and pictures, representing an increase of 174,874 over the previous year.

Books issued for home reading from the 28 lending libraries numbered 3,766,669 volumes, a daily average of 12,856, or about 24 books every minute of the library year.

Argentine Budget Ready

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., 28 (By U. P.)—Argentina's 1933-34 budget, calling for an expenditure of 837,900,000 pesos ($310,023,000 at current exchange rates) and estimating revenues at the same amount as expenses, is ready for submission to Congress.

The new budget shows a decrease of 35,900,000 pesos ($13,283,000) in the amount allotted to service on the foreign debt. This reduction, it was explained, was due partly to the fall in the exchange value of the American dollar and partly to a reduction in interest on the floating debt.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Cake as a Substitute for Bread

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

DOWN through the centuries the theater has justified itself as a social institution in its recurrent offering of plays that projected a vision of justice in an unjust world. Drama survived puritanical condemnation because of this occasional presentation that was not postulated upon the general notion that the theater is a place to make us laugh. Sophocles's "Elektra" asserted that the lowly must not be disdained. Calderon's "The Judge of Zalamea" maintained that there cannot justly be one law for the weak and another for the strong. Galsworthy in "The Silver Box" implied that a society that has one law for the rich and another for the poor condemns itself.

Sophocles, Calderon, Galsworthy—these are but three of an army of poets who have affirmed the rights of man, who have helped bring a new day of justice nearer by penetrating the complacent skins of their audiences. Side by side with these who affirm have worked those who deny, those who make the easy assertion that since self-interest is one of the strongest impulses in most people it is laughable to predict that mankind in the group can be induced to put aside the good of the few for the good of the many, the few being those who are strong by virtue of the power of wealth or position. Though history is a succession of proofs that the whole is greater than the part, we still have with us those who deny that man may wholly evolve out of feudalism. They declare democracy to be a failure because it has not yet consolidated its gains.

* * *

Some time during the thirteenth or fourteenth century there was written by some Chinese, now unknown, "The Chalk Circle," a drama that expressed the theme of justice. It shows a young woman, Haitang, who must suffer many indignities because she is poor, one who is bowed beneath the wrongs that the strong were permitted by law and custom to do the helpless. At the end the woman's sentence to execution, imposed in a corrupt lower court, is reviewed in a higher court and she receives the justice due to her merit and innocence.

The final scene of the ordeal by which her innocence is proved is akin to the judgment of Solomon, with the judge placing the child within a chalk circle, that the two women who claim to be his mother may claim him. The one who first draws the child outside the circle shall thereby prove herself to be his mother. The real mother makes no effort to draw the child away, lest he suffer injury in the struggle.

A version of "The Chalk Circle," presented by the Playmillers in New York beginning Aug. 22, is credited to "Klabund," said to be a modern German scholar who was much versed in Chinese lore. For some reason he was unable to appreciate the power of the play's theme, and chose to overlay it with sophisticated artifices of romance and sensation. In the end the poor young woman receives not merely justice but a place beside the emperor on his throne. The emperor, who is also turned into the just judge, was the young prince of the first scene who had loved her all the time. It is as if the adapter had said "Bread is a poor thing to offer a theater audience—let's give 'em cake." And so he denied the simple verity of the primitive play and falsified it with encrustations that he thought might be more tasty than the truth.

* * *

Even in this version, "The Chalk Circle" is worth seeing because of the occasional traces of the original that peep through, because of that great scene of the ordeal, which is retained, and because of the acting of the part of Haitang by Miss Adrienne La Champ. She is all tenderness and grace in her depiction of long suffering, in her solicitude for her husband, in her melting outeries for pity on her helplessness. Only Mr. John Hamsa approaches the note struck by Miss La Champ. The others, for some unaccountable reason, act this poem of a play as if it were a noisy melodrama. One sits flinching under the blows of over-emphasis. The words need no such stress. They need merely to be surrendered to, as Miss La Champ envelops herself in them and in their indicated mood, to achieve their due effect of stirring the spectator with the play's pristine pathos, power and beauty. One could wish that the Playmillers had chosen to produce the austerely touching version of "The Chalk Circle" that is in Barrett H. Clark's anthology, "World Drama."

That Mr. George Arliss gives a vivid characterization in the title rôle of "Voltaire" makes it all the more regrettable that Warner Brothers have not deemed it expedient, apparently, to tell the truth about the one man who could not be silenced by organized religious intolerance, whether or not it was in the saddle, during the reign of Louis XV of France. Much is said about Voltaire's battle against intolerance, in the course of the film, but nothing about the specific intolerance he fought—the ecclesiastical cruelty that dominated the courts and stopped at nothing to procure injustice as a means of bolstering a reign of fear and superstition. One gathers from the film, chiefly, that Voltaire stood between the king and his secret enemies of state who would betray France to Prussia. The case of Calas the Huguenot is treated in this vein, vaguely, as if it were at the core of a political intrigue. Presumably it was supposed that audiences could not stand an unvarnished retelling of history.

When the theater and the cinema undertake to deal with serious subjects they must take the risk and tell the truth about life today and in the past if they are to realize their existence as anything more than purveyors of peep shows.

Movietones

By MARGARET LLOYD

Domestic Thrust and Foreign Parry

THE foreign manager of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., was stirred by our little Movietone article on Foreign Pictures to write us at some length about it. We basked in his courteous consideration of our mental state on this subject for four paragraphs. It was the final two that jolted us into a more alert position.

Says Mr. Frederick L. Herron: "The few foreign pictures that you see here are, of course, a very small per cent and are the pick of each domestic market, while in our own domestic market you see all pictures, good, bad and indifferent." Quite so.

"If we were to pick just a few of our most outstanding pictures produced in the United States and place them alongside those produced in foreign countries, I am sure you would see quite a decided difference, not only in their technical value but in their amusement value." We do indeed. That was the reason for our article.

"There are, of course, a certain number of pictures made in this country, as in other countries, for the masses, just as there are newspapers published for that same class of people. By far the greater number of pictures made in America, however, form a long list that can be placed in the class of 'Cavalcade.' (as to the length—we wonder.) Unfortunately, in this business, as in any other business, the one mediocre or poor picture seems to register much more strongly than do a dozen very good pictures. Of course, also, this motion-picture business is not a charity affair and can only be operated if the box-office receipts are sufficient." Agreed.

* * *

But this is where the jolt comes: "To say that European pictures are more intellectual than American pictures is something I am afraid the world will not agree with you in. *It is a strange type of mentality that figures foreign pictures as seen in the United States as being of an intellectual type.* There are many of them that are splendid from an amusement angle and a number of them that might be put in the intellectual class, but this can hardly be said of even 50 per cent of them.

"I am just wondering how many foreign-produced pictures you have actually seen in the last year, because most of them that come over are *not conducive to peaceful sleeping*, but rather to horrible nightmares." (All italics are ours.)

Well, well, we do not expect any motion picture to put us to sleep, although we admit that a certain brand of illustrated travel-talk, because of the talk rather than the illustrations, has often come very near doing so. But perhaps one man's sleep is another man's horrible nightmare. We are not keen on nightmares and we don't go in for either while attending our official duties in motion picture houses. To us, the cheaply sensational film, the pallid mediocrity, the witless comedy of popular pairs or foursomes, is far more depressing than tragedy as it is sometimes artistically conceived in the American but more often in European films. Probably "I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang" was good American tragedy. Dreiser's "An American Tragedy" was muffed by the alteration of Eisenstein's cinematic ideology into something of more popular appeal. Dreiser's "Elena Gerhardt" was genuinely moving. Even so, it lacked relatively the atmosphere that we continue to insist is more spontaneously evoked in foreign pictures.

Among the many European films with the tragic element that we have seen in the last year, those that stand out in memory at the moment are "Mädchen in Uniform," "Kameradschaft," "Der Hauptmann von Köpenick" (shown as comedy) and "David Golder." Whatever praise or blame they received by others, to us they had a sublimely human quality and the exalting effect of classical tragedy.

As for comedy, who can match René Clair? Has Ernst Lubitsch or Rouben Mamoulian approached the delicate wit and originality of "Le Million," or "A Nous la Liberté," the ineffable charm of "Sous les Toits de Paris"? They have introduced some of his touches, but with heavier hand, as when Chevalier runs upstairs to an ascending scale passage in the music. Clair is never as obvious as that. The average German musical, "Zwei Herzen" not excepted, in spite of its financial success, is seldom better and often not so good as Hollywood's. However, not restricting ourself to the present year, we would pit the butterfly wing of "Congress Dances" against the blatancies of "Gold Diggers of 1933."

We think we have seen the pick of both European and American films in the last two years. Since we have not space to be specific at great length, let us take an example of each for consideration.

The recent American picture, "Tugboat Annie," which lined 'em up in queues extending along the sidewalk, can hardly be called a mediocrity since the presence of Marie Dressler and Wallace Beery lift any picture they appear in above that plane. Its director, Mervyn LeRoy, has done good work. But that stamp of artificiality we must continue to object to marred the working out of the plot and made unreal what could have been starkly effective. The picture lacked subtlety and restraint. Marie Dressler herself is genuine, debt in conveying nuances of emotion and never seems to be playing down to the masses whose love she has won. Wallace Beery is also genuine and deft. Yet both, on occasions, just overstepped the line of comedy into low comedy. In serious moments, they were sincere. Mr. Beery was put in the impossible situation of saving the tugboat by mending a boiler in full blast. You couldn't believe in it. It may have been a thrilling spectacle but it was not real. And very long was the arm of coincidence that caused the ship that Annie's brave little barge rescued to turn out to be her son's.

* * *

The Russian picture "Adna" ("Alone") was mildly received by the public and rather summarily dismissed by New York critics, though Leopold Stokowski gave it some extra publicity when he exhibited the picture in connection with its musical score, composed by Dmitri Shostakovitch. We consider "Alone" especially good cinema because it is not disjointed by an oversupply of dialogue, but more because lighting and photography parallel the music, and both comment clearly on the action, as Stokowski pointed out at the time. When we first see Kusmina, the young teacher, color and sound are gay and bright. She is happily preparing for marriage. Sunlit white predominates. A barrel organ tosses off a playful melody beneath her window. Gray tones steal into picture and music when Kusmina learns that she has been appointed to a teaching position in Altai in the Russian steppes. Her mental states of hesitancy to decision are admirably conveyed in photographic and sound tonal coloring. Through devastating experiences, of loneliness, of opposition by malevolent sheep owners and a long trek across wastes of snow where she has been left to freeze, photography and music emphasize thought and action. The picture ends on a note of joy, the rhythmic whirling of caps in air matching the rhythmic whir of wings and motors as the government airplane comes to save her. Kusmina is a lovely, unspoiled young girl, who seems to live the rôle. There are indescribably tender touches, as when she tries to take the doll the native children have brought her, in her swaddled, frozen hands, or when she sets the children to warming themselves by dancing to a rollicking tune.

Here, we have the difference, not only in motivation but in atmosphere. Technically, as in "Tugboat Annie," the sharp and incisive photography of Hollywood cannot be bettered anywhere in the world. Æsthetically, in subtlety and variety of shading and as a means of denoting the implications of the story, it is bettered, as in "Alone." It really resolves itself into a case of Art Film vs. Commercial Film, rather than Foreign vs. Domestic.

And we did not, in the article under discussion, use the cold word "intellectual." We prefer the warmer word "intelligent" as less remote from the majority of motion picture audiences. We believe intelligent films are within their grasp and that only the intelligent film is the good film, whether American or European.

Two British Comedians

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

NEW British screen comedies are "Summer Lightning," a British and Dominions film adapted from a novel by Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, and "Falling for You," a Gainsborough picture. They feature Mr. Ralph Lynn and Mr. Jack Hulbert respectively. Mr. Lynn and Mr. Hulbert are two of the most popular comedians on the English stage, and they transplant themselves to the screen triumphantly.

In "Summer Lighting" Mr. Lynn plays Hugh Carmody, a young man who, by some method which the film does not explain, has persuaded Lord Emsworth to employ him as private secretary. Hugh Carmody immediately falls in love with his lordship's niece, Millicent Keabie. He recognizes with a promptness that does him intellectual credit that in these circumstances it would be well to keep on good terms with Lord Emsworth. Emsworth is a pig breeder of enthusiasm, and is entering one of his charges in an agricultural show. At the moment nothing interests him but pigs; and so it comes about that slowly and gradually there penetrates into the dim recesses of whatever it is that serves Hugh Carmody as an apparatus for thought the idea of recommending himself to Lord Emsworth by taking an intelligent interest in pigs. He therefore betakes himself to the sty over which Emsworth is leaning in rapt contemplation of the cherished prize animal. For some odd reason Mr. Lynn has provided himself not only with small talk about pigs, but also with a tennis ball. The purpose of this ball soon becomes apparent, for, while lightly delivering himself of a few observations on the subject of pigs in general he meditatively bounces it on the back of Lord Emsworth's pig in particular, a proceeding that naturally has the very reverse effect upon that irascible nobleman from what Carmody had intended.

Matters are not a bit different with Mr. Hulbert. The opening scenes of "Falling for You" are taken in Switzerland. A band of skiers comes blithely careering over the snow followed at a considerable distance by a solitary figure which, after a tremendous struggle in which arms and legs behave like the sails of a windmill, sits down upon the ground with a terrific crash. This, of course, is Mr. Hulbert. A little girl sails effortlessly up and stops to contemplate Mr. Hulbert's prostrate form. While this little girl manages her skis without difficulty, Mr. Hulbert flounders and lunges, and jumps and tumbles about in his futile efforts to regain an upright position.

The rest of "Falling for You" is as excellent as the beginning. Miss Cicely Courtneidge (Mrs. Hulbert) is magnificent when she sings "Why Has a Cow Got Four Legs?" and when she enters a fashionable restaurant nonchalantly through the window instead of by the door. And Mr. Hulbert has never been better.

H. H.

The Plaster Cast

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS not likely that museums will be growing in the next decades with the celerity with which they have expanded in the last. Anyone following the growth of our larger museums may well become breathless, keeping up with the sheer quantity of accessions, and reading the scholarly dissertations by the curators. Through endowment and purchase the store has grown so large that the problem of housing the acquisitions is becoming acute. The directors have had to become aloof and discriminate. They have been obliged to turn down offers; lesser treasures have been confined to oblivion to make place for greater rarities. Some museums overladen with artistic stock, have had to market some of it to be rid of the sheer bulk.

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Only a quarter of a century ago when a book was written about the Metropolitan Museum in New York, the sculpture discussed was chiefly in the form of plaster reproduction; today the list of originals (some masterpieces) is stupendous. The plaster accumulations have gradually been relegated to corridors, where they may be treated as schoolroom appurtenances; the grand galleries are filled with marble and bronze and wood images. Classes in the history of art are led to the corridors, where they may see the dusty reproductions of Gothic tympana, Phidian friezes, ancient steles and Assyrian reliefs, may learn to distinguish between the Polycletan and the Praxitelean styles, between the romantic and the classic modes. The agglomeration of masterpieces would be terrifying, brought within these limited spaces, if the plaster material did not impose a certain uniformity, a leveling dullness which robs the works of their acuteness and vitality.

Plaster has done a valuable service. It has conveyed in its way the imagery of masterpieces. While the originals are harbored in places inaccessible to the majority of people, the plaster may be sent out in dozens from a mold and distributed to town and province. It serves educational, cultural, even civic needs. Many a high school auditorium and concert hall and public building is proud of a piece of statuary, ill-suited though it may be to the background, and thickly laden with the dust of years. The sculptural proxy has a certain cachet.

* * *

Educationally the plaster cast has proved a great help—as have the photograph and stereopticon—in bringing the image direct to the student. In plaster he gets the complete measure and shape in three-dimensional character; the plastic qualities may be grasped, the details studied in their exact relationship to the whole. From plaster we may even get the feeling of ethereality in a Gothic figure, the vigorous linear design of a Romanesque voussoir, the lumpy contours of a Michelangelesque figure. But we may look at one image too many: the spell is broken; the mechanism becomes obvious; the statuary manufactured in this substitute material proves shallow, disillusioning. It is unfair to the original masterpiece, ostensibly substituted in accurate rendering; it is unfair to the student, who is expected to appreciate the subtle values and delicate refinements of the art from a crude makeshift copy. He wonders at the elaborate adjectives of the textbook, the glowing phrases of the art teacher, when he looks at the subject in a yellowish-gray material, either glistening under a gelatinous varnish, or opaque under a coat of dust. Time deals unkindly with plaster.

Whoever wishes to convey the genuine qualities of the sculptor's art must make very clear to the student the margin of difference between original and mold. He must make allowances for the discrepancies, foresee the possible disillusion, teach the student to appreciate plaster for what beauty it can capture. With appropriate warning the student may benefit from it considerably. The teacher may fill him with expectations by suggesting the tonal patinas of the original masterpiece, the crystalline sparkle of the marble, the exquisite gradations of surface which are conveyed to stone by the direct handling of the artist. Plaster is one material, and everything molded in it must conform to the limits of the material; it is fluid and therefore cannot convey the carved character; smooth, therefore unable to catch the rough, impressionistic surface. In plaster we are forced to see a translation of wood, terra cotta, bronze, marble. These different materials, each made in a special technique, are found to be uniform when they are poured into a mold. What is more, the color is lacking.

There is another use of plaster amongst contemporary sculptors. The authentic materials for the statuary art are expensive and practically prohibitive. Chisel and knife are set aside for the malleable clay which eventually is destined to plaster mold. Most exhibitions contain a number of plaster models. The craftsmen try to disguise the material somewhat by painting the surfaces with the simulated tones of bronze or of marble, or of terra cotta tints. Often they defeat the very purpose of the medium, losing all textural authenticity, and blurring any surface nuances.

It may seem unfair to criticize so harshly a medium which has done so much service. It seems more unfair, however, not to try to restrain certain influences which may prove deleterious to conscientious art teaching and art appreciation. The student deserves to be shown the very best there is, and it seems to us preferable often to show sculpture made in the authentic materials by lesser performers than to dwell endlessly upon poor productions of the great masters. So far as the contemporary sculptor is concerned in his use of plaster, we may say that it is better to do one work in a more worthy material than a dozen in the makeshift. Fine art will bear no disguises.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Romeo at Stratford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stratford-on-Avon

SHAKESPEARE Festival Theater—"Romeo and Juliet," by William Shakespeare, July 28, 1933; Garrick Theater, London—"The Belle of New York," revived Aug. 5, 1933.

Mr. W. Bridges-Adams's production of "Romeo and Juliet" ranks with Mr. Tyrone Guthrie's "Richard II" as the best work the Stratford Festival Theater has accomplished this year. "Romeo and Juliet" is a young man's play, full of youthful promise; and it is therefore well fitted, even in its faults—its sometimes cloying eloquence, and its lack of the sense of magnitude that informs the greatest Shakespearean tragedies—to young players who, like Miss Rachel Kempson and Mr. John Wyse, are in the fresh dawn of outstanding abilities.

Miss Kempson triumphantly belies the old superstition that no actress can play Juliet properly until she is too old to look the part. She has only just left the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, loaded with prizes, and from the words "My only love sprung from my only hate," she held the entire house. Her performance increased in power, beauty and passion as the play went on, and her fit of weeping at the news of Romeo's banishment was really an extraordinary feat, being like a child's, quite uncontrollable, reminding one most vividly of what Shakespeare himself sometimes forgot—that Juliet was not yet 15 years old. Probably owing to a momentary lapse of memory Miss Kempson did not complete the line "My bounty is as boundless as the sea" with "My love as deep," and so missed one of the supreme graces of the play; but in all else she was satisfying.

Mr. John Wyse is one of the most rapidly progressing actors on the English stage. The performances he has given in smaller parts in several plays amply justify the opportunity and test with which he has been provided in being chosen to take the rôle of Romeo. Mr. Wyse has a rather sad and gently disillusioned smile which suggests that sometimes his thoughts are running many miles away from the matter actually in hand; and this smile he used a great deal in the early part of his Romeo. His performance at first therefore had a curiously detached effect, as though Romeo had retired into some inner citadel through the walls of which the swirling emotions of his first meetings with Juliet scarcely penetrated. Mr. Wyse seemed to be examining and assessing what was happening, rather than actually experiencing it. In consequence the immense fire and energy and distraction which he displayed from the moment when he cried out in the magnificently exciting and tumultuous scene of Mercutio's slaying, "Mercutio's soul is but a little way above our heads," became tremendously stirring, not only because of their own inherent power, which was great, but from their contrast with much that had gone before. After this Mr. Wyse never lost his grip on the part, and was able in the final scene to develop a music of voice almost comparable with the music of the lines he had to speak:

Thou art not conquered; beauty's ensign yet
Is crimson in thy lips, and in thy cheeks.

Miss Kempson and Mr. Wyse were well supported. Mr. George Hayes, the excellence of whose performances, especially as Richard II, has not always received its merited recognition, was an exceedingly lively and humorous Mercutio, and Mr. Kenneth Wicksteed made an excellent impression as the agreeably vacant-witted Peter.

"The Belle of New York" has been running for 35 years; which, when we remember that it is a musical comedy, is a record of longevity almost comparable with that of "Romeo and Juliet." It is unpretentiously put on at the Garrick Theater, London, at prices much below those of ordinary West End productions, and, if it is not a ringing success, its pleasant tunes still have "charms to soothe the savage" breasts of the reviewers. Miss Kathleen Burgis and Miss Bertha Riccardo are the outstanding members of the cast.

HAROLD HOBSON.

The Etcher's Expressive Line

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FORMULA has no place in the art of Mr. James McBey. Of him another British etcher, Martin Hardie, has said: "... he has always been untiring in adventure, seeking to find the new peak, the further view." In the Exhibition of Fifty Prints by British Artists, now on view at Knoedler's, the McBey etchings renew the wonder they always evoke for the student, that so much can be expressed in pure line. In "The Desert of Sinai" one easily could count the strokes that went into the camel patrol, with its foreground figures and the distant group that has preceded them along the sands. The hills are swept in with sheer scribbles, one might fancy, yet with sureness of intent, we decide upon examination, noticing how fully they indicate the weights and contours.

Finality is in these lines, an effect as if they were the remainder of prolonged selection. They have the air of having been chosen in the artist's mind, however, as if he worked direct upon the plate, rather than being the residue of a previous careful drawing on paper. There is something in the line itself that has all the air of the spontaneous and emotional ramble of the needle upon the copper. "Gale at Port Erroll" is another such effect of improvization, though calculation entered into every balanced placing of the lights and darks formed by the people on the pier, leaning against the wind as they watch the fishing smack running in for shelter. Large stirrings are conveyed to the imagination by this artist's pictorial shorthand.

Line is used eloquently by Sir D. Y. Cameron in "Joannis Darius," a Venetian subject in which every touch of the needle is impelled by a concentrated command of the patterning of form, the sort of patterning that is like that of lace making in its attainment of variation within repetition. Or like the patterning of nature itself in its escape from stencilling. For exact repetition there exists no reason in art. No statement of a theme can be restated precisely if there is behind each statement the pressure of thought and emotion. That pressure is bound to increase or lessen and so bring variation into the pattern. It is that variation that gives to expression, intensely echoing the artist's response to life.

Monumental is the contrast between man and his work in Mr. Muirhead Bone's "Demolition of St. James's Hall, Exterior," and a great and serene simplicity that is compounded of a mass of organized detail is in his "Somerset House." As big as the design in one of Hiroshige's prints is the placing of the horizontal line of the bridge against the diagonal line of the embankment.

Mr. Arthur Briscoe's "Make Fast" is built around the powerful forms of two sailors throwing their whole weight upon the rope with which they are drawing a sail into place during a storm at sea. The deck is awash and vigorous is the sense of successful struggle conveyed by lines of stress, strain and tautness. Deeply observed is Mr. William Strang's portrait of Thomas Hardy, with its sharply turned characterizing planes of face and cranium. Mr. Francis Dodd's "Pall Mall From the West" attains to an effect of continuity of movement in its presentation of the street traffic, where a less keen observer of the lines of action would have gained merely a static effect. Other artists represented by their best work in this good company include Dame Laura Knight, Mr. Frederick L. Griggs, Mr. Lionel Lindsay, Mr. Ernest Lumsden, Mr. Russell Flint, Mr. Martin Hardie, Mr. Gerald Brockhurst, Mr. Job Nixon and Sir Frank Short.

E. C. S.

The Playground Players

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—In connection with the summer recreation program for Nassau County, Long Island, the Playground Players under the direction of Mr. Henry W. Pemberton are giving performances at various points within the county. The first offering was the light domestic comedy, Harry Delf's "The Family Upstairs," which is proving to have the generality of appeal that makes it especially acceptable for present purposes. The company is composed of professionals of varied and considerable experience: Mr. Walter Jones, Mr. John LeFevre, Mr. Winfred Young, Mr. Arnold Braren, Mr. Charles Cartmell, Miss Kathleen Mulqueen, Miss Justona Wayne, Miss Lillian Kingsbury, Miss Zenia Powell. This group activity is under the sponsorship of the Emergency Work Bureau of Nassau County and the New York State Department of Education, the experiment being confined to the county. The State made the experiment possible by agreeing to supply $3500, the salary roll for the 15 members to Sept. 15,

Battle of the Ballets

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

IT SEEMED almost certain that an exceptionally dull season would end with the departure of the Central European Ballets Jooss. Then, to everyone's surprise, there were announced visits from "Les Ballets 1933," the "Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo" and the "Ballets Serge Lifar." These companies had all taken part in the Paris season but, so far as art is concerned, Londoners know as much about what is happening in Paris as they do about the latest music in Mars. Only a handful of dancers had heard that Georges Balanchine was choreographer for "Les Ballets 1933" and that Léonide Massine was maître de ballet of the "Ballets Russes."

Both, of course, with Serge Lifar, were discoveries of Diaghileff and had done their early work under his supervision. When other familiar names associated with the old Diaghileff Ballet were announced, such as Woizikovsky, Danilova, Doubrovska and Nikitina, the London dancing public—perhaps the keenest and most critical in Europe—began to sit up and take notice. Since the father of modern ballet passed away there has been little enough to deserve or hold critical attention. The stage was now set for an artistic battle royal of the ballets and their three rival choreographers.

"Les Ballets 1933" led off at the Savoy Theater with a program that included "Anna Anna," the text and music of which have already been described on this page by M. Emile Vuillermoz. A not very edifying story is decorated with movement and music, but by no stretch of imagination can the work be called in a strict sense a ballet. The genre is that of a distant literary relation of the old Morality Play. The Anna who mimed very cleverly in the person of charming Tilly Losch, and her other self, the Anna who sang—sometimes strangely like a chorus girl—with the voice of Lotte Lenja, would, one could not help thinking, have lived much less awkwardly between the covers of a book. And the presence of "a male quartet, which represents the family at home and among whom the mother can be seen in a gray wig, booming out in a basso profundo voice her opinions upon her daughter," is enough to cramp the style of any girl—even a hard-hearted Anna. Kurt Weill's music begins well, but declines into competence.

* * *

"Errante," thanks to the décors and costumes of Paul Tchelitchev, had a more attractive stage. Posturing and running about bare-footed are, however, once more a poor substitute for the vocabulary of the classical dance. The bigger the scale, the weaker the effect. Even with the aid of Balanchine as "choreographer," Tilly Losch could not, for all her charm and cleverness, escape the narrow limitations inherent in this "expressionist" conception of ballet. The music of Schubert, though tricked out with orchestral décor and costumes by Charles Koechlin, seemed singularly inappropriate to a desperately serious and highfaluting theme. Schubert lived in an unsophisticated age which knew nothing of expressionism, cubism, futurism and neo-this or neo-that. Why drag him in to do a job obviously more suited to a composer who has enjoyed these blessings?

"Mozartiana" brought us back to the classical school but Balanchine's choreography turned out to be curiously ineffective. The old ingenuity is there but everything is too much on one level. There are—if one may use the metaphor—too few high lights. In a lesser degree the same may be said of the choreography of "Les Songes," an attractive ballet for which Derain has supplied the libretto, décor and costumes, and Darius Milhaud the music. Whatever the reason is—some here will point to the influence of the Central European school—Balanchine has disappointed his old admirers. Derain's stage is delightful, and although a few may object to "straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps," Milhaud's score holds the attention and there are passages which show him at his best. Tamara Toumanova, who danced the part of the Ballerina, has an excellent technique and shows promise as an artist.

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Then, at the same theater and under the same management—Edward James—we saw the Ballets Serge Lifar in "Prométhée" with Beethoven's music and choreography by Lifar. The rest of the program was made up of "Le Spectre de la Rose," "L'Après-midi d'un Faune" and a group of divertissements. Perhaps not altogether inappropriately it may be said that vaulting ambition o'erleapt itself in "Prométhée." Lifar's acrobatic style and sharp accents are, to say the least, ill-suited to the symmetry of Beethoven. And the treatment is completely out of scale with such a big subject. Bigness was confined to the frame, the stage itself, which looked strangely empty with the dwarfed half-dozen dancers who made up the full cast. The impression was of pygmies playing a drama of Titans. The choreography, "inspired by Nijinsky," of "L'Après-midi d'un Faune" was more successful. But the Faune, played by Lifar himself, has reduced the number of his nymphs to one—who made only a brief appearance. The old Nijinsky frieze of nymphs, "furtive, nimble and voiceless," supplied a line and pattern that one missed badly in the Lifar version. But light-footed Diana Gould stepped on to the stage as if straight from an idyl of Theocritus. In a few fleeting moments this gifted young artist managed to convey the dreamlike atmosphere, the borderland of waking and sleeping, which saturates Mallarmé's poem and Debussy's music. No sooner—like the faun—had we caught a glimpse of a white shadow than it was gone.

Lifar, who has lost none of his old virtuosity, was warmly welcomed by a brilliant audience. The same may be said of Felia Doubrovska and Alice Nikitina. Alicia Markova, who also took the Girl in "Le Spectre de la Rose," is, in spite of a Russianized name, English and easily our finest dancer.

"Les Ballets 1933" failed, however, to win the support of the general public and the truly sensational success of the "Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo" must be dealt with in a further article.

Two records are claimed for "The Private Life of Henry VIII," which has just been completed by the London Film Company with Mr. Charles Laughton in the title rôle. This picture shows photographs of more real food than has been used in any previous British production, and it employs the largest grindstone ever seen in a film.

A competitive Festival of Verse Speaking was held at Oxford from July 25 to July 28, by the English Verse Speaking Association. Several new classes were included in the syllabus, those in choral speaking and dramatic dialogue being of special interest. The number of entries showed an increase over last year. The Mediaeval Players gave a performance in the Holywell Music Room.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Come Back Moderately After Fractional Drop

Motor Shares Hold Fairly Firm—Mixed Net Gains and Losses

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Timid financial markets failed to venture very far into the open today, and prices, for the most part, held to a rather narrow range.

Stocks, while dull and uncertain, were inclined to ignore a sharp rally of the dollar in foreign exchange dealings and an easier tone in grains and cotton.

With sterling down 11 cents at one time, there was little selling pressure noticeable in the more active shares, and some specialties even moved up a point or more.

Wheat sagged around a cent a bushel at Chicago, but was fairly steady at Winnipeg. Foreign bonds followed European exchanges down and domestic categories were moderately irregular.

Stocks moved listlessly in a narrow range after recovering opening losses of fractions to more than a point.

Motor shares were fairly firm, General Motors improving about a point in relatively heavy trading.

Net advances of fractions to more than a point were shown by New York Central, Johns-Manville, American Telephone, American International, Montgomery Ward, du Pont and Chrysler.

Equivalent recessions were registered by Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel, Westinghouse, Sears Roebuck and Celanese.

Transfers approximately 1,950,0000.

On the Sidelines

Commission houses reported that many traders were maintaining a neutral attitude toward stocks for the moment with the idea of taking a definite position after Labor Day. The general belief that Labor Day will mark a sort of a deadline in the Administration's program for bringing industry under the sheltering wings of the Blue Eagle apparently has exerted some restraint both in speculative and investment circles.

Announcement from Washington that more than 80 per cent of industry is now under codes, or modification of the NRA blanket code, was of prime interest to the financial district which is hoping for constructive results in industrial readjustment.

Estimates of the New York Cotton Exchange Service that the world supply of all growths of the staple for this season would be about 1,259,000 bales less than last season were not surprising to Wall Street. While the American cotton supply this season promises to be smaller than in the previous period, it was pointed out that the production of foreign cottons probably will be larger. The exchange service figures an American decrease of some 1,931,000 bales and an increase in foreign output of about 672,000 bales.

Foreign Bonds Lower

Active interest in bonds turned today to the foreign division, where various obligations fluctuated widely with their currencies in the foreign exchange market.

British 5½s, on a volume well up to the big days of the last few weeks, dropped more than 3 points to the accompaniment of a fairly wide decline in sterling. The latter was pulled down, it appeared, by recent comment in official quarters, which was discouraging to inflationary hopes.

French 7½s went through a similar performance, giving up 4 points, although the 7 per cent series was firm at a fractional gain. German loans were mostly heavy.

The domestic corporation list presented no new feature. Prices shifted irregularly, and activity of any account was usually accompanied by lower levels. There were declines of major fractions to a point in secondary issues like American & Foreign Power, Utility Power & Light debenture 5½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Missouri Pacific 5½s. Southern Pacific 4½s gained a point on small sales.

Prime issues were also a bit mixed in their movements, though changes were narrow. Santa Fe 4s and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s eased fractionally, while American Telephone loans gained a little.

The only semblance of activity in United States Governments was in the Liberty first 4¼s, which climbed 5-32 of a point. In others quotation changes were negligible, with the list firm.

Railway Earnings

Baltimore & Ohio

	1933	1932
July gross	$13,461,167	$9,311,176
Net oper inc	4,232,308	1,641,586
Seven mos gross	70,115,254	74,661,188
Net oper inc	15,271,273	10,683,758

Louisiana & Arkansas

	1933	1932
July gross	$353,230	$302,765
Net oper inc	72,701	42,541
Surp aft int	9,508	*20,222
Seven mos gross	2,337,002	2,358,090
Net oper inc	501,660	349,006
Surp aft int	47,966	*80,936

Louisville & Nashville

	1933	1932
July gross	$6,269,640	$4,491,413
Net oper inc	1,646,606	216,779
Seven mos gross	36,503,455	36,223,420
Net oper inc	5,834,228	1,201,507

Atlantic Coast Line

	1933	1932
July gross	$2,515,949	$2,065,438
Net oper inc	16,127	*635,309
Seven mos gross	24,424,648	24,855,298
Net oper inc	3,380,784	231,247

Chicago & Eastern Illinois

	1933	1932
July gross	$1,121,524	$869,861
Net oper inc	118,319	*191,085
7 mos gross	6,843,515	6,958,968
Net oper def	240,378	1,104,186

Atchison

	1933	1932
July gross	$11,714,852	$12,164,861
Net oper inc	2,838,275	3,006,734
7 mos gross	66,188,547	76,162,146
Net ope inc	4,248,015	6,011,421

*Deficit.

World Cotton Supply Down

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The world supply of all growths of cotton for this season promises to be approximately 1,259,000 bales less than the supply of last season, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. The indicated world supply this season is 39,407,000 bales, which compares with 40,666,000 last season and 40,461,000 two seasons ago.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 28	Last Aug. 26
13⅞	3	..	Adams Express	6200	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11
12½	8½	..	Addressograph	6900	12	11½	12	12
9⅜	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	500	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜
11⅝	5½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
107⅛	47½	3	Air Reduction	3900	106⅝	104	106⅛	107⅛
31	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	62400	30⅞	29⅛	29⅞	30
8⅛	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	6900	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
21⅞	1	..	Alleph pf ww xxx	600	17	16⅛	16½	16⅞
38	5	..	Allegheny Steel	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
143⅜	70⅜	6	Allied Chem	13800	142	140	142	142¾
28⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	3700	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	21
24	5⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	17	17	17	16½
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
41¼	18½	2	Amerada	11200	41⅞	40¾	42	41⅞
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1400	30½	30	30½	30⅝
28⅜	8	..	Am Bake Note	1500	21½	20⅝	20⅝	21
40⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	47	47	47	..
16⅝	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1700	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
58	35	..	Am Beet Sug pf	60	40	40	40	40⅛
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	700	33½	32½	31⅜	33
106	80	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	102½	102½	102½	102½
97⅛	49⅛	4	Am Can	11800	93⅞	91⅝	93⅞	93⅛
134	112	7	Am Can pf	400	131	131	131	130½
39⅜	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	3400	32⅝	31⅛	32⅝	32⅜
59⅛	15	..	Am Car & F pf	200	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72½
51⅛	34	3†	Am Chicle	3100	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	48
60⅝	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	32500	69⅝	68	68⅞	70
13	3⅞	..	Am European	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9
19⅝	3⅜	..	Am & For Pow	19900	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
44⅞	7⅝	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	28	27	27	27
38⅝	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	800	31¼	31⅛	31¼	31⅛
27¼	6⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	16½	16⅛	16½	17⅜
21⅛	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	3100	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	19
16	2⅛	..	Am Hide & L	500	11	11	11	11⅛
57⅛	13⅛	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	42⅞
17⅛	3⅜	..	Am Ice	2300	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
15⅝	6⅛	..	Am International	3600	12⅛	11⅝	12	11⅞
3⅛	⅝	..	Am La France	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	7800	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝
30⅛	17	1½	Am News	10	27	27	27	27
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	14200	12⅛	12⅜	12½	12⅜
41⅜	9⅛	1⅛	Am P&L 6% pf	700	28	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
35	9	1⅛	Am P&L 5% pf	200	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	37800	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞
31⅞	5⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	21500	25	24⅜	24⅜	25⅛
47⅛	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	400	38	36	36	41
4⅜	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	700	2⅛	2	2	2
36⅛	11⅛	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	26	25¼	25¼	26⅛
42½	10⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	14500	39	37⅜	38⅜	39
73	20⅝	..	Am Sm & R 6% pf	200	80⅛	80⅜	80⅜	..
27	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	3800	22⅛	23	24	24⅛
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	20	70	70	70	..
47⅞	30	2⅛†¶	Am Stores	700	38½	38⅛	38⅛	40
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1700	66⅛	65⅛	66	67
134⅝	86⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	9200	130	128⅝	130	129¼
25	4⅝	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	18	18	18	17
37⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	90	39	38	39	..
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	8300	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	27¼
35⅞	9⅛	1	Am WW&E ct	3200	24⅝	24	24⅛	24⅛
17	3⅛	..	Am Woolen	1800	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
61⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	900	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
10⅜	2⅛	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	27500	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	18⅞
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1800	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅝
90	63½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	89	88⅛	89	88
20¼	9⅜	1	Archer Daniels	400	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	82½	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
7⅝	1½	..	Armour Ill A	2900	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
5	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	3800	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	900	66⅝	63	63⅛	66⅝
9⅛	2	..	Artloom Corp	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18
35⅛	6⅜	..	Asso Oil	10	26	26	26	..
80⅛	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	8500	69	67	69	68⅝
79⅝	50	5	Atchison pf	300	71⅛	70⅛	71⅛	69⅛
59	16⅛	..	Atl Coast Line	900	52	51⅛	51⅛	52⅜
31⅞	12	1	Atl Refining	11200	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	30
15	1⅛	..	Atlas Tack	500	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	17
44¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	13500	63¼	61	62	61⅛
9⅜	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	300	7½	6⅛	7⅛	6⅛
16⅝	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	19600	12⅝	12	12⅛	12⅜
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	18200	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	14⅜
37⅞	8⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	17500	35⅝	34⅝	35⅜	34⅞
39⅜	9⅝	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1800	36⅞	35½	36⅞	36
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	900	40	39⅛	40	40
100¼	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	104
7⅛	⅜	..	Barker Bros	40	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅛
24⅛	5⅜	..	Barker Bros pf	10	19	19	19	19
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	4000	9⅞	9⅛	9⅜	9⅝
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	800	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
76⅛	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	65	65	65	65
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1800	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
15	14	1½	Beneficial In Loan	400	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	11⅛
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	8400	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	19
31⅛	9	..	Best & Co	1600	33	32⅜	32⅝	33⅛
49⅛	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	19900	42¼	41⅛	41⅞	42⅛
82	25⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	1200	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝	69⅜
29⅛	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	22	22	22	..
19⅛	3⅛	..	Blaw Knox	1100	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
54⅛	19⅞	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1800	48⅛	48	48⅛	47⅜
37⅞	18	1.60†	Borden	3200	28⅛	27⅜	27⅜	29⅛
21⅛	5⅛	..	Borg Warner	3100	21	19⅛	20⅛	21⅛
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	200	23	23	23	..
14⅛	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	3900	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	11⅝
18⅝	7⅛	1	Briggs & Strat	100	16	16	16	..
41⅛	21⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	1100	33⅛	33	33	33⅛
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
53⅛	28	3	Brown Shoe	100	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
18⅛	1⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1500	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	..
5⅜	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
13⅛	2½	..	Bullard	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	4½	4½	4½	..
23⅛	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	13	12½	13	14
4⅛	⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	600	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
2⅜	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
7½	1⅛	..	Butterick	600	4	4	4	4
43⅛	8½	..	Byers	3600	35⅞	34⅛	35⅛	35⅜
			—C—					
34⅜	7⅜	..	Calif Packing	200	28⅛	28⅛	28½	28½
2⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	700	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16⅛	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
41⅛	7½	1	Canada Dry	3700	32½	31⅛	32	32
20⅞	7⅛	..	Canadian Pacific	5000	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	100	29	29	29	29
12⅛	4⅛	..	Capital Admin	100	9⅛	9	9	9
103⅛	30½	..	Case Thresh	16300	79	76⅛	77⅛	79
86⅛	41	4	Case Thresh pf	50	73½	73	73	..
29⅜	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	5300	25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
4⅜	⅞	..	Celotex vtc	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
58⅛	4⅛	..	Celanese Corp	46300	48⅛	47	47⅛	48⅛
5⅛	⅛	..	Celotex Corp	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
12⅛	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	20	9	9	9	..
41	14	1⅛	Central Aguirre	500	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	35
7⅛	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
42⅛	5⅛	..	Cerro de Pasco	18400	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	38
20⅞	7⅛	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	17	16⅛	16⅛	17
52⅛	14⅛	2	Chesapeake Corp	3700	51½	50⅛	51⅛	52
48⅛	24⅛	2½	Che & Ohio	18400	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	48⅛
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
7⅛	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14⅛	6	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
11⅛	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1800	9⅜	9	9⅜	9
18⅛	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	10500	15⅛	14⅞	15	15⅛
16	1⅛	..	Chi & N'western	4200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
34⅛	2	..	Chi & 'west pf	1200	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	23⅛
12⅛	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2400	11	10⅛	11	10⅛
25⅛	5⅛	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1800	22½	21	22½	22⅛
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
15	2⅞	..	Chi R I & P 6%	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
19⅛	3⅛	..	Chi R I & P 7%	400	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	2900	36⅛	26	26⅛	26⅛
47⅛	7⅛	..	Chrysler	65800	47⅛	45⅛	46⅛	47
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	69	69	69	..
3⅛	¼	..	City Stores	800	2	1⅛	2	1⅛
22⅞	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	88
21⅛	3	..	Collins & Aikman	7700	21⅛	21	21⅛	21⅛
17⅛	3⅛	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1300	7	6⅛	7	7
54	16	..	Colo F & I pf	40	22⅛	21	22⅛	..
41⅛	10	1	Cluett Peabody	700	31⅛	31	31⅛	31
28⅛	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	19500	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	19⅛
24⅛	6⅛	..	Columbia Pic vtc	800	23⅛	22⅛	23	23⅛
71⅛	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1300	66⅛	65	66	65
15⅛	4	..	Comm Credit	5400	15⅛	15	15⅛	14⅛
24⅛	18⅛	1⅛	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	23	23	23	..
85⅛	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	86	86	86	..
24⅛	18⅛	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	24	24	24	..
43⅛	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	8600	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	40⅛
57⅛	9	.60	Comm Solvents	72000	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	40⅛
6⅛	1⅛	..	Comwlth & So	9500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
27⅛	7⅛	.60	Congoleum Nairn	8400	24⅛	23⅛	24	24⅛
5⅛	1⅛	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14⅛	5⅛	..	Consol Film I pf	200	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
64⅛	40	3.40	Consol Gas	19400	50⅛	49	49	50
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	200	92	91⅛	91⅛	..
5⅛	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
15⅛	5	..	Consol Oil	31000	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
10⅛	1⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
3⅛	⅛	..	Consol eTxtile	2600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10⅛	1⅛	..	Contaier A	2000	9	7⅛	9	8⅛
4⅛	¼	..	Container B	1000	3½	3⅛	3½	3
18⅛	3	..	Cont Baking A	1600	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛
3⅛	½	..	Cont Baking B	600	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	300	62	61⅛	62	..
65⅛	35⅛	2	Cont Can	4200	64⅛	64	64⅛	64⅛
17⅛	3⅛	..	Cont Da Fibre	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
36⅛	10⅛	1.20	Cont Insurance	1400	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
4	1	..	Cont Motors	2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
19⅛	4⅛	..	Cont Oil	18000	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	17⅛
90⅛	45⅛	3	Corn Products	4400	90	88⅛	89⅛	90⅛
145⅛	117⅛	7	Corn Prod pf	30	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	138
14⅛	2⅛	..	Crosley Radio	200	10⅛	10	10	..
39⅛	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1500	32⅛	31	31⅛	32
7⅛	2⅛	..	Coty	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8⅛	1	..	Crown Zellerback	1400	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
37⅛	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	31
60⅛	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Cuba Co	900	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
11⅛	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
59⅛	20⅛	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	51
32⅛	6⅛	..	Curtis Publishing	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	26
68	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	56	56	56	57
4⅛	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	6200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2100	7	6⅛	6⅛	7
			—D—					
8⅛	1⅛	..	Davega St	700	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	..
18⅛	6⅛	.24	Deere & Co pf	300	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛
49	5⅛	..	Deere & Co	16800	37⅛	36⅛	37	37
93⅛	37⅛	..	Del & Hudson	4700	82	80⅛	82	81⅛
46	17⅛	..	Del Lack & W	12800	38⅛	36⅛	37⅛	38⅛
33⅛	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	33	33	33	32⅛
29⅛	17⅛	1	Diamond Match	300	34	33⅛	33⅛	34
31	26⅛	1⅛	Diamond M pf	200	29⅛	28⅛	29	..
38⅛	12	1†	Dome Mines	30300	34	32⅛	33⅛	33⅛
26⅛	10⅛	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
18⅛	10⅛	.75	Douglas A	1700	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
85⅛	32⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	14300	84⅛	81⅛	83⅛	83⅛
117	97⅛	6	du Pont deb	100	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	..
			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	7	7	7	7⅛
89⅛	46	3	Eastman Kodak	800	85⅛	83	85⅛	84⅛
16	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2500	14⅛	13⅛	14	14⅛
5⅛	⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	500	4	3⅛	4	..
27⅛	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	23⅛
3⅛	1	..	Elec Boat	1200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4⅛	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	3	3	3	3
15⅛	2⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3800	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
33⅛	6⅛	..	El PW&L 6% pf	300	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	48⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2
62⅛	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	55	55	55	56
49⅛	15	5⅛	Engineers PS ww	300	39⅛	38	39⅛	39
12⅛	8⅛	1	Equitable Off Blg	1300	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
25⅜	3⅛	..	Erie RR	3500	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝	25
29⅛	4⅛	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	28⅛	28	28⅛	28⅛
19⅛	3	3e	Eureka Vacuum	300	10⅛	10	10⅛	9⅛
			—F—					
8⅛	1	..	Fairbanks pf	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
11⅛	3⅛	..	Fairbanks Morse	500	8	7⅛	8	7⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Fed Screw W	100	3	3	3	2⅛
6⅛	1⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	400	4	3⅛	4	3⅛
30	7⅛	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	500	28	27⅛	28	27⅛
9	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	30	8	8	8	..
31⅛	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	17200	28	26⅛	27⅛	28
78	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	1300	73	71	73	71
70⅛	43	3⅛	First Nat Stores	900	58	57	57⅛	58⅛
18⅛	7⅛	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
23	4⅛	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛
26⅛	13⅛	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	23	23	23	23⅛
22⅛	3	..	Foundation	400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
18⅛	18⅛	..	Fox Film A	900	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛
131	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	700	71	70	70	..
42⅛	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	1900	43⅛	41	43⅛	43
23	4	..	Fuller 2pf	10	12	12	12	..
			—G—					
5⅛	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	5	5	5	5
20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	40	20½	19⅞	20½	20½
12	2⅛	..	GenAm Inv	3600	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
43¼	13⅛	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1800	39⅛	38½	39⅛	39⅛
27	4⅞	..	GenAsphalt	3600	23⅛	21⅛	23	22⅛
20⅛	11⅛	1	Gen Baking	900	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
100	90⅛	8	Gen Baking pf	30	105	104⅛	104⅛	105
10⅛	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	1500	8	7⅛	8	7⅛
11⅛	1⅛	..	Genl Cable	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
46	8⅛	..	Gen Cable pf	300	28⅛	28	28⅛	..
30⅛	10⅛	.40	Gen Electric	11800	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	26⅛
12⅛	10⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12	12	12	12
39⅛	31	1.80	Gen Foods	2400	38	37⅛	37⅛	38
2⅛	⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18⅛	3⅛	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
18⅛	7	..	Gen G&E 7% A	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
40⅛	24⅛	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	..
71	35⅛	3	Gen Mills	800	68⅛	67⅛	68	67⅛
104	92⅛	6	Gen Mills pf	300	105	104⅛	104⅛	..
35⅛	10	1	Gen Motors	163500	35⅛	33⅛	35⅛	34⅛
95	65⅛	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	92	92	92	92
10⅛	2⅛	..	Gen Out Ad	500	6⅛	5⅛	6	5⅛
8⅛	2	..	Gen Pub Service	200	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
40⅛	13⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	42⅛	42	42	42
4⅛	⅛	..	Gen Realty	800	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
22⅛	5⅛	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	18	18	18	18
19⅛	2⅛	..	Gen Refractories	100	15	15	15	14⅛
38⅛	9⅛	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
20⅛	9⅛	1	Gillette Saf Raz	8500	15⅛	14⅛	15	14⅛
75	47⅛	5	Gillette S R pf	400	56⅛	56	56	55
7⅛	⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	700	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
20	3⅛	..	Glidden	1400	19⅛	19	19⅛	19⅛
91⅛	48	7	Glidden pf	10	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	87⅛
15	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10⅛
27⅛	12	1.20	Gold Dust	400	23⅛	21	23⅛	23⅛
21⅛	3	..	Goodrich	1900	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	500	47	46⅛	47	46
47⅛	9⅛	..	Goodyear	8500	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	41⅛
80⅛	27⅛	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	69	69	69	70⅛
17⅛	7⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	800	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5⅛	1	..	Graham Paige	4100	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
15⅛	3⅛	..	Granby	600	12	11⅛	12	11⅛
10⅛	3⅛	6	Grand Union	700	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
36⅛	22⅛	3	Grand Un pf	400	29	29	29	..
36⅛	15⅛	1	Grant (WT)	600	30	29⅛	30	..
33⅛	4⅛	..	Great Nor pf	2300	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	29⅛
16⅛	3⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	1700	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
40⅛	7	..	Great West Sug	3400	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	33⅛
107⅛	72⅛	7	Great W Sug pf	60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106
4⅛	⅛	..	Grigsby-Grunow	2300	3	3	3	2⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	700	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
38	5⅛	..	Gulf States Steel	300	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	29
64	10⅛	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	60	51	51	51	..
			—H—					
25⅛	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	23	23	23	..
9⅛	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1700	7⅛	7	7⅛	..
38⅛	9	..	Hahn D S pf	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
10⅛	3⅛	..	Hall Printing	500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
85	45⅛	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	85	83	85	..
7⅛	⅛	..	Hat Corp of Am	20	4⅛	4	4	..
85⅛	44	3⅛†¶	Hazel Atlas	700	84	82⅛	83⅛	85
3⅛	⅛	..	Hayes Body	700	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
83	15	1½	Hercules Powder	400	55	53⅛	55	55
110	88	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	107	107	107	..
72	35⅛	3	Hershey Choc	200	57⅛	56	56	..
90	64⅛	5†	Hershey Choc pf	100	83	83	83	..
10⅛	3⅛	..	Holland Furnace	400	7⅛	7	7	6⅛
10⅛	2⅛	..	Hollander	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
296⅛	145	10b	Homestake Min	200	285	285	285	294
8⅛	1	..	Houdaille Her B	200	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
51⅛	43⅛	4.20	Household Fin pf	200	50	50	50	..
38	8⅛	..	Houston Oil	600	29⅛	29	29⅛	29⅛
7⅛	1⅛	..	Houston Oil new	1100	6	5⅛	5⅛	6
29	5⅛	.40	Howe Sound	400	26	25	26	26⅛
19	6⅛	..	Hudson & Man	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
16⅛	3	..	Hudson Motor	8500	15⅛	14	15⅛	14⅛
7⅛	1⅛	..	Hupp Motors	300	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
			—I—					
50⅛	8⅛	..	Ill Central	10700	46⅛	45	45⅛	45⅛
4⅛	1⅛	..	Indian Refining	100	3	3	3	..
82⅛	24	3	Indus Rayon	4300	73⅛	72⅛	73	74⅛
78	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	1500	66	64⅛	66	65⅛
45⅛	12	..	Inland Steel	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	37
9⅛	2	..	Inspiration Cop	300	7⅛	7	7	..
3⅛	1⅛	..	Insuranshare Md	100	3	3	3	..
10⅛	4⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
12	2⅛	..	Interlake Iron	400	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
5⅛	⅛	..	Int Agr Corp	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
27⅛	5	..	Int Agr ppf	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22⅛
10⅛	2⅛	.30	Int Carriers	100	9	9	9	8⅛
40	6⅛	..	Int Cement	2300	34⅛	34	34⅛	34⅛
46	13⅛	.60	Int Harvester	14300	42⅛	40⅛	42⅛	42⅛
119	80	7	Int Harvester pf	100	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	119
13⅛	2⅛	..	Int Hydroelec	6000	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
22	6⅛	..	Int Nickel	50100	21⅛	20⅛	21	21
109	72	7	Int Nickel pf	100	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
21⅛	2⅛	..	Int Paper 7% pf	30	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
10	1	..	Int Pap&Pow A	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
22½	3	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛
70	35	6	Int Pr Ink pf	10	70½	70½	70½	..
20	4⅛	..	Int Rys C A pf	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	20
56⅛	24⅛	2	Int Shoe	100	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
71⅛	24⅛	2	Int Silver pf	20	57⅛	56½	57⅛	60
21⅛	5⅛	..	Int Tel & Tel	50000	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅛
8⅛	1⅛	..	Interstate Dept S	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
11⅛	1⅛	..	Intertype Corp	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
32	11	2	Island Crk Coal	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	25
			—J—					
45	23	3	Jewel Tea	100	39	39	39	..
60⅛	12⅛	..	Johns Manville	9200	59⅛	56	58⅛	57⅛
			—K—					
24⅛	6½	..	Kan C South	300	19	18⅛	19	18⅛
9⅛	2⅛	.60	Kaufmann D St	400	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
19⅛	6⅛	..	Kayser (J) & Co	300	17	16⅛	17	16⅛
6	⅛	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
31⅛	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	100	20	20	20	..
13⅛	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	12400	11⅛	11	11	11
73	30	6	Kendall Co pf	10	65	65	65	..
25⅛	7⅛	..	Kennecott Cop	28400	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23
16⅛	5⅛	..	Kresge	5300	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛
25	10	..	Kresge D S pf	63	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
35⅛	14⅛	1	Kroger Groc & B	3200	28⅛	28	28⅛	28
			—L—					
80	50	6	Laclede Gas StL	20	55	55	55	..
12⅛	3⅛	..	Lee Rubber	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
12	2⅛	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
27⅛	8⅛	..	Lehigh Val RR	4300	24⅛	23	24	24
37⅛	4⅛	..	Libbey-Owen-F	21400	31⅛	31	31⅛	31⅛
21⅛	13	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
31⅛	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	400	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	29⅛
30	10⅛	..	Liquid Carbonic	2300	35⅛	35	35⅛	35
34⅛	8⅛	1	Loew's Inc	7400	34	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
4⅛	1⅛	..	Loft Inc	1000	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
42⅛	19⅛	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	40	39⅛	40	39⅛
25⅛	13⅛	1⅛	Louisville G&E A	1000	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20
67⅛	21⅛	..	Louisville & N	200	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	57
			—M—					
30	13	2	McCall Corp	300	29⅛	29	29	29
4⅛	⅛	..	McCrory Stores	1000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6	1⅛	..	McCrory B	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
21	2⅛	6	McCrory pf	400	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	..
37⅛	18	1⅛†¶	McIntyre Porcu	13800	36	34⅛	35⅛	36⅛
92⅛	44⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	400	95⅛	91	95⅛	91⅛
46⅛	13⅛	1	Mack Trucks	5300	40⅛	38⅛	40	39⅛
63⅛	24⅛	2	Macy (RH) & Co	5400	60	57⅛	59⅛	58
19⅛	5⅛	..	Magma Copper	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
5⅛	⅛	..	Mallinson	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
5⅛	⅛	..	Manati Sugar	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
9⅛	1	..	Manati Sug pf	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
9⅛	1⅛	..	Mandel Bros	40	5	5	5	..
17	6	..	Man Elv mg	3100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
23	5⅛	..	Man Shirt	100	16	16	16	16
4	⅛	..	Maracaibo Oil	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
11⅛	5⅛	.40	Marine Mid	1300	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3⅛	⅛	..	Market St Ry	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20⅛	6	1	Marlin-Rockwell	600	17	16⅛	17	18⅛
18⅛	4⅛	..	Marshall Field	1000	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
38⅛	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	4000	39	37⅛	38⅛	38
32	9⅛	1	May Dept Stores	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	32
8½	1⅛	..	Maytag	7000	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
13⅛	3⅛	..	Maytag pf ww	1000	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
48	15	..	Maytag 1pf	400	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	52
20⅛	7	.60	Mesta Mach	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛
21	13⅛	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	21	21	21	..
9⅛	1⅛	..	Miami Cop	800	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
16	3⅛	..	Mid-Cont Pet	3400	14	13	14	13⅛
17⅛	3	..	Midland Steel	100	15	15	15	14⅛
28	10	1	Min Honeywell	100	23	23	23	22
5⅛	⅛	..	Min Moline	2400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
17⅛	5⅛	..	Mo Kan & Tex	5300	13	12⅛	13	12⅛
37⅛	11⅛	..	Mo K&T pf	2000	29	28⅛	29	29⅛
10⅛	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific	400	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7⅛
15⅛	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific pf	2300	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
22	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	400	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
74⅛	25	1½	Monsanto Chem	300	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	73⅛
28⅛	8⅛	..	Montgom Ward	51200	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
56	25	2	Morrell & Co	100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	..
2⅛	⅛	..	Mother Lode	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Moto Met Gauge	3000	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
32⅛	7⅛	..	Motor Products	300	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
11⅛	2	..	Motor Wheel	400	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
10⅛	1⅛	..	Mullins Mfg	400	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
25	5	..	Mullins pf	30	18	17⅛	18	..
11⅛	1⅛	..	Murray Body	500	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
			—N—					
37	11⅛	1	Nash Motors	4000	25⅛	24	24⅛	24⅛
7⅛	1⅛	..	Nat Acme	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
8⅛	1⅛	..	Nat Bel H pf	200	7	7	7	..
60⅛	31⅛	2.80	Nat Biscuit	900	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	57⅛
23⅛	8⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	1400	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	21
25⅛	10⅛	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	10100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛
3⅛	⅛	..	Nat Dept Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
16⅛	5	..	Nat Enam & St	400	12⅛	11⅛	12	11⅛
127⅛	43⅛	5	Nat Lead	100	125	125	125	127
20⅛	6⅛	1	Nat Pow & Lt	8000	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
55⅛	18	1	Nat Steel	2000	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	51⅛
28⅛	4	..	Nat Supply	400	17⅛	17	17	17
60⅛	17	..	Nat Supply pf	10	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
8⅛	1⅛	..	Nat Surety	240	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
27	6⅛	.60	Nat Tea	1000	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛
11⅛	1⅛	..	Newport Indus	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
23⅛	6⅛	..	NY Air Brake	100	16	16	16	..
55⅛	14	..	NY Central	20100	52⅛	50⅛	52	51⅛
27⅛	3⅛	..	NY Chi & StL	400	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	25⅛
34⅛	6⅛	..	NY C & StL pf	700	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛
11⅛	4⅛	..	NY Dock	10	7	7	7	..
22	6⅛	..	NY Dock pf	130	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
159⅛	100	8	NY & Harlem	10	135	135	135	130
2⅛	⅛	..	NY Investors	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
34⅛	11⅛	..	NY NH & H	1000	30⅛	28⅛	29⅛	29⅛
54	16	..	NY NH & H pf	100	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	48
16⅛	2⅛	..	NY Ont & W	1000	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	13⅛
23⅛	4⅛	.40	NY Shipbldg	2000	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	19⅛
90	31	7	NY Shipbldg pf	200	31	31	31	..
119	93⅛	5	NY Steam 7%	110	105	105	105	..
37	17⅛	.30b	Noranda M	7000	34	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
177	111⅛	8	Norfolk & West	100	169	169	169	170
85	74	4	Norfolk & W pf	10	85	85	85	..
36⅛	15⅛	8⅛	North American	8000	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	24
9	1⅛	..	No Am Aviation	6000	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
79	50	6	No Am Edison pf	100	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
10	4⅛	..	No Ger Lloyd	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
34⅛	9⅛	..	Northern Pacific	2700	30⅛	29	30	30⅛
5⅛	1⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
			—O—					
17⅛	4⅛	..	Ohio Oil	7000	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
8⅛	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	1200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
30⅛	3⅛	..	Oliver F E ppf	200	18⅛	18	18⅛	19
9⅛	1⅛	..	Omnibus	400	7	6⅛	7	6⅛
15	2⅛	..	Oppenheim Col	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
25⅛	10⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	1700	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	19⅛
9⅛	⅛	..	Otis Steel	700	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
96⅛	31⅛	2†	Owens Ill Glass	700	82⅛	81⅛	82⅛	81⅛
			—P—					
7	1	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
31⅛	20	2	Pacific Gas&El	2400	24⅛	24	24⅛	24⅛
43⅛	28⅛	3	Pacific Lighting	400	30	29⅛	30	30
111	101⅛	6	Pacific T&T pf	30	111	111	111	..
6⅛	1⅛	..	Packard Motor	2700	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
14	8	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
4⅛	⅛	..	Panhandle P & R	100	2	2	2	..
3⅛	⅛	..	Pa Pub ctfs	700	2⅛	2	2	2
32⅛	6	..	Park & Tilford	400	27⅛	27	27⅛	27⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Park Utah	400	3	2⅛	2⅛	3
3	⅛	..	Parmalee Trans	200	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
9⅛	⅛	..	Pathe Exchange	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9⅛	1⅛	..	Pathe Exch A	400	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
23⅛	5⅛	..	Patino Mines	8000	20⅛	18⅛	20	19
9⅛	2⅛	6	Peerless Motor	2400	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
59⅛	35⅛	2	Penick & Ford	400	59⅛	59	59	59
8⅛	⅛	..	Penn Coal&Coke	200	6	6	6	5⅛
9⅛	⅛	..	Penn Dixie Cem	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
48⅛	19⅛	1.20	Penney (JC)	1000	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	47⅛
42⅛	13⅛	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	9000	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	38⅛
78	41⅛	4	Peoples GasLt&C	400	56	54⅛	55⅛	54⅛
9	⅛	..	Peoria & Eastern	100	6	6	6	..
37	3⅛	..	Pere Marquette	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	30
38⅛	4⅛	..	Pere Marq pf	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
15⅛	6⅛	.25	Pet Milk	700	14	13⅛	14	14⅛
15	4⅛	..	Petroleum	1400	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
18⅛	4⅛	..	Phelps Dodge	3000	16	15⅛	16	15⅛
38	25	3	Phila Co 6%	100	32	32	32	..
9⅛	2⅛	..	Phila & Reading	400	7	6⅛	6⅛	7
17⅛	4⅛	..	Phillips Pet	1700	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10	1⅛	..	Pierce-Arrow	700	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
20⅛	4	..	Pierce-Arrow pf	400	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	..
1⅛	⅛	..	Pierce Oil	200	1⅛	1	1	1
2⅛	⅛	..	Pierce Pet	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26⅛	9⅛	1	Pillsbury Flour	1400	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	24⅛
60⅛	33⅛	2.57	Pirelli Co Italy	100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
11⅛	1⅛	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	200	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
38⅛	10⅛	..	Pitts Steel pf	20	33	33	33	..
23⅛	4	..	Pitts Term pf	50	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
17⅛	6⅛	..	Plymouth Oil	4000	15⅛	14⅛	15	15⅛
13⅛	1⅛	..	Poor & Co B	400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛
40⅛	4	..	Postal Tel pf	1000	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	27⅛
8⅛	⅛	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
47⅛	19⅛	1.50	Procter & Gam	1000	44	43⅛	44	44
104⅛	97	5	Procter & G pf	40	103⅛	103	103	..
2⅛	⅛	..	Prod & Refiners	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13	3	..	Prod & Ref pf	30	8	7⅛	8	7⅛
57⅛	33⅛	2.80	Public Service	1200	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	41⅛
58⅛	18	3	Pullman	1400	55	54⅛	55	54
11⅛	2⅛	..	Pure Oil	2000	10⅛	9⅛	10	10
65⅛	30	..	Pure Oil pf	10	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	56
25⅛	5⅛	1	Purity Bakeries	700	21⅛	20⅛	21	21⅛
			—R—					
12⅛	3	..	Radio Corp Amer	33700	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
27	6⅛	..	Radio pf B	2400	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	21⅛
5⅛	1	..	Radio-Keith-O	1600	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
34	4⅛	..	RR Securities	50	27⅛	27	27⅛	..
18⅛	5	.60	Raybestos Man	2200	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅛
62⅛	23⅛	1	Reading	1900	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
6⅛	1⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	400	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Reis & Co	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	3
11⅛	2⅛	..	Remington Rand	3000	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
35⅛	8	..	Rem Rand 2pf	20	32	32	32	..
6⅛	1⅛	..	Reo Motors	1400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
23	4	..	Republic I & S	19600	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
54⅛	9	..	Repub I&S pf	600	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	43
12	1⅛	..	Revere Cop&Br	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
21⅛	6	1	Reynolds Metal	1600	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19
15⅛	1⅛	..	Reynolds Spring	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
16⅛	6⅛	..	Ditter Dental M	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
10⅛	2	..	Rossia In Co Am	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
36⅛	17⅛	2.80½e	Royal Dutch	700	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33
			—S—					
62⅛	28	3	Safeway Stores	1100	53⅛	53	53	54
104⅛	80⅛	7	Safeway S 7%	60	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛	103⅛
29⅛	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	2600	26⅛	25⅛	26	25⅛
6	⅛	..	StL & SF	1600	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9⅛	1	..	StL & SF pf	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
44⅛	28	1.40§	Scott Paper	60	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40
3	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	1400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Seaboard A L pf	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
33⅛	15	.60†	Seaboard Oil	3300	28	27	28	27⅛
4⅛	1⅛	..	Seagrave	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
47	12⅛	..	Sears Roebuck	19700	43⅛	41⅛	43	43
2⅛	⅛	..	Seneca Cop	1400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2
7⅛	1⅛	..	Servel Inc	26500	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	7⅛
			Sharon Stl Hoop	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
13⅛	5⅛	.24	Shattuck (FG)	2400	10	9⅛	9⅛	10
11⅛	4	..	Shell Union Oil	8500	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	9⅛
31	4⅛	..	Simmons	18300	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛
12⅛	4⅛	.25	Simms Petroleum	100	10	10	10	10⅛
9⅛	3	..	Skelly Oil	200	8	8	8	8
42	8⅛	..	Sloss Shef pf	50	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	28⅛
9⅛	⅛	..	Snider Packing	2700	8	7⅛	8	..
92	58	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	500	83	83	83	83
15⅛	6	..	Socony Vacuum	22200	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13
22	17⅛	2	So Calif Edison	43100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
38⅛	11⅛	..	Southern Pacific	19800	32⅛	31⅛	32	32⅛
48⅛	15⅛	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	9700	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	42⅛
36	4⅛	..	Southern Ry	19400	34⅛	32⅛	33⅛	34⅛
44	5⅛	..	Southern Ry pf	6200	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	39⅛
50	17⅛	..	Spang Chal pf	40	30	29⅛	30	..
8	⅛	..	Sparks Withing	1300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5⅛	⅛	..	Spear & Co	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2⅛
7⅛	2⅛	..	Sperry Corp	4700	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
22	7⅛	.60	Spencer Kellogg	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
18	5	..	Spicer Mfg	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
13⅛	1	..	Spieg May Stern	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
37⅛	13⅛	1	Stand Brands	74800	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	29⅛
22⅛	5⅛	..	Stand Gas & El	3300	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
23⅛	8⅛	..	Stand G&E pf	1500	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛
66	30	7	Stand G&E 7%	100	42	42	42	42⅛
40⅛	19⅛	1	Stand Oil Calif	7200	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	38⅛
26⅛	12⅛	..	Stand Oil Kan	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	..
41⅛	22⅛	1	Stand Oil NJ	20600	39⅛	37⅛	39⅛	38⅛
7⅛	1⅛	..	Sterling pf	200	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
11⅛	2⅛	..	Stewart Warner	1000	9⅛	8⅛	9	8⅛
19⅛	8⅛	..	Stone & Webster	3400	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13
8⅛	1⅛	..	Studebaker	1900	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	5⅛
38⅛	39	..	Studebaker pf	270	32	27	32	..
50	35	1†	Sun Oil	100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	44⅛
29	7⅛	.80	Superheater	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22
4⅛	⅛	..	Superior Oil	1400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
22⅛	3	..	Superior Steel	3300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
3	⅛	..	Symington	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
10	1	..	Sweets Co Amer	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
5⅛	⅛	..	Symington A	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
			—T—					
16⅛	8⅛	1	Telautograph	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
7⅛	1⅛	..	Tennessee Corp	3600	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7
28⅛	10⅛	1	Texas Corp	8900	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛
34⅛	15⅛	1	Texas Gulf Sul	13000	34⅛	33⅛	34	34⅛
6⅛	1⅛	..	Texas & Pac Coal	1300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
11⅛	3⅛	..	Texas & P Land	2300	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
22⅛	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10⅛	1	..	Thermoid	4500	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
15⅛	6⅛	1	Thompson	1000	10	9⅛	9⅛	10
17⅛	5⅛	..	Thompson Prod	2000	18⅛	18	18	16
9⅛	⅛	..	Thompson Star	3100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10⅛	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	4500	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
55	23⅛	..	Tide W Asso pf	200	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
8⅛	1½	..	Timken-Detroit	6100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
35⅛	13⅛	.60	Timken Roller	8600	32⅛	31⅛	32	32
9⅛	2⅛	..	Transamerica	17400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
17⅛	2⅛	..	Transue & Wil	1300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
8⅛	2⅛	..	Tri Continental	1500	7	6⅛	7	6⅛
75	41	6	Tri Cont pf	200	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	65
38⅛	20⅛	2.50	Trico Products	300	35	35	35	34⅛
5⅛	⅛	..	Truax Traer Coal	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
12⅛	2	..	Truscon Steel	11000	10	9⅛	9⅛	10
			—U—					
6⅛	⅛	..	Ulen &Co	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
39⅛	9⅛	.50	Underwd El Fish	1000	38	37	38	37⅛
60	5⅛	..	Union Bag & P	2300	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
51⅛	19⅛	1	Union Carbide	17800	50⅛	49	49⅛	50⅛
23⅛	8⅛	1	Union Oil Calif	2000	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
132	61⅛	6	Union Pacific	3600	130	128	130	129⅛
75⅛	56	4	Union Pacific pf	300	75	73⅛	73⅛	75
22⅛	10⅛	1.20	Union Tank Car	500	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
46⅛	18⅛	..	United Air & Tr	6000	40⅛	38⅛	39⅛	39⅛
27⅛	13⅛	1.60	United Biscuit	700	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
110	92	7	United Bisc pf	40	108	108	108	108⅛
30⅛	10⅛	1	United Carbon	5000	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	29
14⅛	4⅛	..	United Corp	30000	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
40⅛	24⅛	3	United Corp pf	1000	34	33	34	34
8⅛	1	..	United El Coal	600	8	7⅛	7⅛	8⅛
66⅛	23⅛	2	United Fruit	3200	67⅛	64⅛	67⅛	65⅛
25	14	1.20	United Gas Im	6000	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2⅛	⅛	..	US Express	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
17⅛	3⅛	..	US & For Sec	800	15⅛	15	15⅛	..
53⅛	18	1	US Gypsum	400	50	49	50	49
11⅛	1⅛	..	US Hoffman M	400	10⅛	10	10⅛	9⅛
94	13⅛	..	US Indus Alco	13800	76⅛	74⅛	75⅛	76⅛
27⅛	4⅛	..	US Leather A	1000	21	20⅛	20⅛	21
22⅛	6⅛	1½	US Pipe & Fdry	4000	19	18⅛	19	19⅛
19	12⅛	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	800	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
14⅛	2⅛	..	US Realty	6500	11	10⅛	11	10⅛
25	2⅛	..	US Rubber	17000	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛
43⅛	5⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	3000	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	34⅛
94⅛	13⅛	1	US Smelt R & M	14500	92⅛	90	91⅛	93⅛
57⅛	39⅛	3.50	US Smelt pf	800	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	58⅛
67⅛	25⅛	..	US Steel	32000	58⅛	57	57⅛	58⅛
105⅛	53	2	USSteel pf	600	96	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3⅛	⅛	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	300	2	2	2	..
8⅛	1⅛	..	Utilities P&Lt A	1000	5	4⅛	4⅛	5
			—V—					
3⅛	⅛	..	Vadsco Sales	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
38⅛	7⅛	..	Vanadium	7500	28	27	27⅛	27⅛
10	1⅛	..	Van Raalte	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
7⅛	⅛	..	Va-Caro Chem	800	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
85⅛	65⅛	6	Va El & Pow pf	10	82	82	82	..
15	2⅛	..	Va Iron C & C	40	10	10	10	..
67⅛	12⅛	..	Vulcan Detin	1200	59	53⅛	59	54⅛
			—W—					
7⅛	1⅛	..	Wabash RR	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9⅛	1⅛	..	Wabash pf A	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
8⅛	⅛	..	Walworth	2000	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
20	2⅛	..	Ward Baking A	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
5⅛	⅛	..	Ward Baking B	700	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8⅛	1	..	Warner Bros A	10500	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Warner Quinlan	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
22⅛	2⅛	..	Warren Bros	7500	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
25⅛	7⅛	..	Warren cv pf	60	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
21⅛	5	..	Warren F & P	200	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
37⅛	7	.50	Wesson Oil	800	29⅛	28⅛	29	29⅛
63	40	4	Wesson Oil pf	700	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
89⅛	33⅛	6	W Penn El pf	50	54	53⅛	54	56
77⅛	37	7	W Penn El 7%	10	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	65
101	81	6	W Penn Pw 6%	20	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98
110⅛	92	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98
110⅛	92	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	109	108⅛	109	..
11⅛	2⅛	..	Westn Dairy P A	500	7	7	7	..
4⅛	⅛	..	Westn Dairy P B	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16	4	..	Westn Maryland	3000	14	13	13⅛	13⅛
19⅛	5⅛	..	Westn Md 2pf	300	15	15	15	..
9⅛	1	..	Western Pacific	300	5⅛	5	5	5
15	1⅛	..	Westn Pac pf	600	8⅛	7⅛	8	..
77⅛	17⅛	..	Western Union	14500	71	69	69⅛	70⅛
35⅛	11⅛	1	Westing Air Br	1000	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33⅛
58⅛	19⅛	..	Westing Elec	20000	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	48
96	60⅛	3½	Westing El pf	20	82⅛	81⅛	82⅛	84
13⅛	3⅛	..	Weston El Instru	500	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
20⅛	5	.40	Westvaco Chlor	300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
35	7⅛	..	Wheeling Steel	300	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
38⅛	11⅛	2	White Rock	300	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30
10⅛	1⅛	..	White Sew M pf	100	9	8⅛	9	..
5⅛	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
11	⅛	..	Wilson & Co	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
22	4	..	Wilson & Co A	800	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
72⅛	18	..	Wilson & C pf	200	57	56⅛	57	57⅛
50⅛	25⅛	2.40	Woolworth	10000	39⅛	38⅛	39	38⅛
39⅛	8	..	Worthgton Pump	1500	30⅛	30	30	30⅛
			—Y—					
21	7	.60	Yale & Towne	200	20	20	20	19⅛
7⅛	2⅛	..	Yellow Truck	3000	6	5⅛	6	6
37⅛	7⅛	..	Youngstown	11000	28⅛	27⅛	28	28⅛
			—Z—					
3⅛	⅛	..	Zenith Radio	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g $1.62½ paid on accumulations.

National Bellas Hess Net Earnings

Report of National Bellas Hess, Inc., covering the first 10 months of actual operations ended July 31, 1933, (certified by independent auditors) shows net of $48,911 after expenses and federal taxes, or four cents a share (par $1) on 1,300,000 shares of common. Net sales were $4,741,386. The fiscal year ends July 31.

Balance sheet as of July 31 shows total assets of $2,029,379 and surplus of $5586. Current assets, including $501,677 cash, were $1,442,432 and current liabilities $634,397. Merchandise inventory carried at cost or market, whichever lower, was $784,333.

Grain Prices Drop On Chicago Board

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Grains sagged wearily today, hauled downward by a sharp drop in exchange rates on the British pound sterling. Trading was exceptionally narrow and quiet. Fairly liberal rains over parts of the wheat and corn belts were also discouraging.

Liverpool wheat prices were relatively steady, in terms of English money, but were 1⅜ to 1⅝ cents lower in dollars because of the lower rate for sterling. Millers were fairly good buyers of cash wheat. Scattered liquidation in corn held that grain down.

Closing grain prices: Wheat—Sept., 87⅞@¾; Dec., 91⅜@½; May, 95¾@⅞. Corn—Sept., 50⅜@⅝; Dec., 55⅝@¾; May, 61½. Oats—Sept., 38⅛@¼; Dec., 40⅜@½; May, 43⅝. Rye—Sept., 72⅛; Dec. 77¾; May, 83¾.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.87⅞	.88	.87⅛	.87⅞	—1⅛
December	.91⅝	.92⅛	.91	.91⅜	—1⅜
May	.96⅛	.96⅜	.95⅛	.95⅞	—1⅛
Corn					
September	.50⅜	.50⅝	.49⅞	.50⅜	— ⅛
December	.56⅛	.56⅛	.55⅜	.55⅝	— ⅝
May	.61⅛	.61⅜	.60⅝	.61½	— ⅝
Oats					
September	.38⅛	.38½	.38	.38⅛	— ¼
December	.40⅝	.40⅝	.40¼	.40½	— ½
May	.43⅝	.43⅝	.43¼	.43⅝	— ⅝
Lard					
September	5.82	5.82	5.70	5.70	—.05
December	6.30	6.32	6.22	6.22	—.10

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.73	.71⅞	.71⅞	— ⅜
December	.74	.73	.73⅛	— ⅝
May	.79	.78⅝	.78⅝	— ⅝

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; motor shares rally.
Bonds: Irregular; British and French government issues weak.
Curb: Irregular; trading dull.
Foreign Exchanges: Weak; dollar recovers sharply.
Cotton: Steady; lower sterling exchange; favorable weather.
Sugar: Steady; commission house selling.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak, lower exchange rate in sterling and rains Southwest.
Corn: Weak, demand sluggish, rains in parts of belt.
Cattle: Very slow; early top 7; generally 25 cents lower.
Hogs: Slow; steady to 10 cents lower; top $4.50.

Foreign

LONDON—The feature on the stock exchange today was the buoyancy of gold shares based on the advance in bar gold Saturday. Some profit-taking occurred in these shares when the price of bar gold declined today but gains were only partially reduced. Oil shares continued strong while investment issues lapsed into dullness. International issues, including Nickel, Brazilian Traction, Hydroelectric and Radio shares, all reached higher levels. The market closed firm.

PARIS—The slump in the dollar and the pound sterling sent prices on the Bourse upward; all issues improving with the exception of rentes which were lower. Profit-taking later in the session failed to halt the advance which particularly favored Bank of Paris, Suez and rubber shares. The closing was firm.

BERLIN—The Boerse opened cheerful, especially mining shares, with a fair volume of buying reported. After a temporary setback the market again picked up and closed steady.

Chain System Sales

Chain store system sales compare:

Dominion Stores, Ltd.

	1933	1932	Dec. %
4 wks to Aug 12	$1,441,212	$1,662,124	13.3
33 wks to Aug 12	12,052,862	14,156,590	14.8

During the 1933 period 52 fewer stores were operated than in like 1932 period.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	96.30	96.30	+.50
December	97.50	97.50	+.50
January	97.50	97.50	+.50
March	97.50	97.50	+.50
May	97.50	97.50	+.50
July	97.50	17.50	+.50

Tone at close steady.

Surplus Increase For Travelers' Group

Surplus of the Travelers Insurance group June 30 was $25,522,133, an increase of $1,548,046 for the first six months and $5,249,485 over June 30, 1932. Admitted assets were $723,153,790, an increase of $12,486,244 since Dec. 31, 1932, and $30,980,045 over June 30, 1932.

Net reserves of the life company increased $11,792,309 to $554,849,952 in the first six months, and reinsurance reserves increased $2,302,111 to $18,467,608. From a year ago net reserves increased more than $16,600,000 and reinsurance reserves increased $3,900,000.

Travelers Indemnity increased unearned premium reserves $338,024 to $6,656,983 and surplus increased $457,628 to $4,746,735. The fire company had a gain of $213,058 in unearned premiums at $9,420,464. Surplus decreased $190,005 to $1,655,105.

Wall St. Interested In Outcome of Dividends

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Wall Street is especially interested in the outcome of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway dividend meeting, scheduled for tomorrow in Cleveland. Some talk has been heard of an increase in the present $2.50 annual rate, or declaration of an extra.

Chesapeake Corporation directors meet for dividend action on the same day. Other important meetings for dividend action include South Porto Rico Sugar and Great Western Sugar.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	9.62	9.67	9.52	9.62	—.05
December	9.78	9.87	9.71	9.81	—.07
January	9.84	9.94	9.83	9.94	—.05
March	9.98	10.12	9.97	10.07	—.07
May	10.16	10.25	10.16	10.24	—.06
July	10.33	10.38	10.33	10.36	—.10

Spots 9.65, up 5 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	9.56	9.58	9.48	9.56	—.03
December	9.75	9.82	9.69	9.76	—.05
January	9.83	9.86	9.80	9.81	—.07
March	10.02b	10.01	10.01	10.02b	+.01
May	10.21	10.23	10.14	10.20	—.06
July	10.36b			10.35b	—.06

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.50	5.54	5.49	5.51	—.02
January	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.56	..
March	5.61	5.64	5.60	5.60	—.02
May	5.65	5.68	5.64	5.64	—.02
July	5.67	5.72	5.67	5.68	—.02

Tone at close steady market.

United States Dollar Making Strong Showing

Moves Up in London as Continental Pressure Is Relaxed

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The United States dollar rallied sharply today as continental pressure relaxed and buying orders appeared.

Opening at $4.63½ to the pound, it showed a slight depreciation from Saturday's close but last week's falling tendency soon disappeared as the possibility of Washington developments checked the selling. The rate moved under $4.60, reached $4.57⅝ at noon and closed almost 9 cents better on the day at $4.54⅞.

The French franc, after slight weakening in early dealings on profit-taking, tended to strengthen again. It closed at 81.84 to the pound, compared with Saturday's close of 82.03.

PARIS, Aug. 28 (AP)—The United States dollar improved today over Saturday's unofficial quotation, closing at 18.03 francs (5.55 cents to the franc).

The unofficial close Saturday was 17.60 (5.60 cents). On Friday the final quotation was 18.10 francs (5.52 cents).

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—Over the week-end the United States dollar dropped in value to 2.95 marks, compared with 3.035 marks on Friday, the last previousofficial quotation. (Today's rate was equivalent to a mark value of33.90 cents, compared with 33.33Friday.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—The dollar, in terms of the French gold franc, was valued today at approximately 70¼ cents compared with 69.01 cents Saturday and 73¾ cents a month ago. Bar gold at London was quoted at 128 shillings 8½ pence an ounce, the American equivalent being $29.27.

Grain Margin Is Reduced in The Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—Decision of Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Association to reduce by 1 cent to 4 cents a bushel required minimum margin on grains reflects the decision of the directors that once again the position of the market is "sound" and free of impaired accounts. Further purpose is to assist the volume of trading, which has been curtailed under the combination of the 5-cent-a-bushel margin and the violent readjustment of the market.

The margin requirement had been raised a cent from the previously prevailing 4-cent figure a short time ago when the pegged price was discontinued and liquidation of impaired accounts was in progress.

Recent sessions of the Board of Trade have connoted a "normal" action of the market. Grain has moved pretty much within the limits of fluctuations which have been consistently observed under a period of years. There has been an absence of violent up and down movements since the low point of the recent decline was reached, and final prices each day have on the whole tended to be well within the trading ranges now allowed.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver	36⅛c	37c	35⅝c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	½@⅜	⅜@½	1 @⅞
4 months	⅝@⅝	⅝@¾	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1 @⅞	1⅛@1	1⅜@1¼

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¾%	1¾%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	⅝%
Short bills	7/16@½	7/16@⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅝@11/16	½@11/16	1 @1 1/16
Bar gold	125s 8½d	129s 4d	114s 3d
Bar silver	17 11/16d	17 11/16d	27½d

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Dallas	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
San Francisco	3½	Oslo	3½
St. Louis	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Prague	3½
Philadelphia	3	Paris	2½
Amsterdam	3½	Rome	4
Athens	7½	Tokyo	3.65
Berlin	4	Riga	5½
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.54¾	$4.64	$4.8665
Cables	4.54⅞	4.62	4.8665
France—franc	.0565	.0560	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1973	.2008	.139
Italy—lira	.0753	.0764	.0526
Germany—mark	.3370	.3450	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1650	.1625	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0437	.0412	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2040	.2068	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0202	.0202	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0215	.0080	.129
Holland—florin	.5720	.4847	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2500	.2500	.1749
Norway—krone	.2298	.2325	.268
Poland—zloty	.1300	.1300	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.1412	.1412	.4420
Roumania—leu	.8400	.8400	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1189	.1205	.193
Sweden—krona	.2357	.2385	.268
Switz'l'nd—franc	.2748	.2500	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0140	.0140	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3194	.3187	*
Shanghai—dol	.2848	.2850	*
India—rupee	.2429	.2484	.3650
Japan—yen	.2712	.2760	.4984
Java—florin	.5730	.5700	.4020
Phil Islds—peso	.4875	.5075	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5312	.5437	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3637	.3684	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0812	.0810	.1196
Chile—peso	.0850	.0875	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1900	.1950	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.6700	.6900	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9550	.9587	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2850	.2850	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Brill Gets Trolley Order

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28—The J. G. Brill Company has received order from Columbus Railway, Power & Light Company for 30 30-passenger trackless trolleys.

Financial: News and Comment

Operations In Steel Trade At 48 P. C. Capacity

Bottom Now Reached, Is Belief—Fall Demand Expected Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Operations in the steel industry have declined to 48 per cent of capacity but it is believed that the present pace is close to the bottom for the summer.

The usual fall demand and a greater element of certainty now that the steel code is better understood should be sufficient to increase the volume of business and hence the working gait soon.

Generally speaking, sales during August have not kept pace with those during July, though shipments are in many cases better. Even shipments, however, are beginning to fall off for the time being.

Perhaps the most optimistic recent development has been the revelation of increases in sales of automobiles. It is estimated that July sales increased 10 per cent over June, and it is probable that August sales were better than for the preceding month. This has been reflected in better purchasing of raw materials on the part of the automobile makers. Such items as steel and lead for batteries have been in especially good demand during the last week.

Prices Hold Steady

Price changes in the steel industry have been rather few during the last week. The most important was the marking up by $1 a ton in the price of pig iron along the Atlantic seaboard and other eastern points. The price of coke was raised 50 cents a ton at Chicago to $8 a ton. On the other hand steel scrap prices are inclined downward in some districts, because of the lack of demand.

The American Institute of Steel Construction says that bookings of fabricated steel during July continued at the usual low rate established this year. The shipments for the month were approximately 15 per cent below the average monthly shipments during the second quarter of this year and more nearly approxmated the monthly shipments of the first quarter. The low record is due in large measure to the failure to date of the Federal Government to allow any credits for public works, observes the institute.

The bookings of structural steel in July came to 56,234 tons as compared with a monthly average for 1932 of 53,688 tons and an average of 68,908 tons during the first quarter of this year, comparing also with 57,595 tons for the second quarter of this year.

Shipments during July were 50,973 tons as compared with a monthly average in 1932 of 64,486 tons, for the quarter of 50,745 tons and for the second quarter of 60,206 tons.

Pig Iron Price Up

The advance of $1 a ton in the price of pig iron in the East late last week was considerable of a surprise. As the week closed it had by no means become uniform, yet it would seem as likely to be universal by the end of this week. One prominent iron maker made definite announcements of such a rise on Thursday. Other principals notified selling agents to withdraw from the market for the time being, which would indicate that an announcement of higher prices is to be made shortly.

The leading impression concerning the steel code is that the steel industry obtained about what they wanted, changes insisted upon by the code administrators being of minor consideration. One of the most important functions with which the steel makers are now concerned is the filing of price schedules which must be in by the end of the month. All price changes thereafter must be filed 10 days prior to their becoming effective.

The amount of purchasing by the railroads is ever disappointing. The carriers are repairing old equipment in ways never considered practical before. Thus rail ends are being welded to save replacement with new rails. The Carnegie Steel Company will start the rolling of 38,000 tons of rails for shipment to Brazil the first of next month.

A good demand for steel plates has appeared for the construction of ships and oil storage tanks.

Non-Ferrous Metals Higher

The general average of non-ferrous metal prices was higher at the close of the week than at the beginning. Silver and tin were influenced by the higher sterling exchange market. Silver reached 36⅞c an ounce by the close of the week, up a cent from a week before, while tin reached 46 cents a pound, the highest quotation in several weeks. Zinc was the only metal to weaken, having sold at 4.80c a pound, East St. Louis, a reduction of $4 a ton from the long-stabilized price. Domestic copper and lead remained the same in price all week. Foreign copper made a slight net gain for the week.

Copper sales for the week were 11,000 tons, a good total.

The feature of lead business was the good demand from the manufacturers of batteries. Lead statistics for July had shown a reduction in surplus stocks of 22,000 tons, one of the sharpest declines in years.

The copper industry is chiefly concerned with two phases of its code. The first is the proposition of getting the custom smelters and the primary producers to act under the same code, which is difficult because of different problems of the two classes; the second is the determining of the weighted average cost of production of copper.

Crown Willamette Report

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Crown Willamette Paper Company for the three months ended July 31, 1933, reports net income of $190,585 equivalent to 95 cents a share on the 200,000 shares of first preferred cumulative stock outstanding. This compares with earnings of $270,475 or $1.39 a share in the corresponding period of last year.

Pig Glut at St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Aug. 28—With 75,000 government purchased pigs on hand, packing plants at South St. Paul and Newport planned necessary crews working 24 hours Sunday and Monday in an effort to relieve the congestion. Yard storage space is filled, with sheepyards taking the excess supply.

Business Recovery Makes Good Headway

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 27

BUSINESS interests apparently are showing an "excellent" response to the NRA program, and "in spite of the complexities and irregularities of the situation, the impression is given that we are moving ahead and that real progress toward recovery is being made," says the current review of the Guaranty Trust Company.

"Whether under the stimulus of the recovery program or through the operation of normal recuperative forces," asserts the review, "the upward trend in business activity has continued, although a slight tapering off in some directions has been noted in the last few weeks."

Retail Business Still Strong In Chicago District

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—Continued heavy invasions of out-of-town visitors to the Century of Progress kept Chicago retail business nicely in the black last week, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Not only were the large and small retail establishments cheered by the unbroken demand for merchandise, but hotels, restaurants, transportation companies and all of the other hundreds of industries directly and indirectly affected by the fair indicate equal enthusiasm.

Daily checkups by Century of Progress officials show 7 out of every 10 persons at the world's fair hailing from outside of Chicago. Many of these persons are making purchases here anticipating the much discussed possible rise of commodity prices after Sept. 1.

In the wholesale field, the ready-to-wear and textile interests showed a marked slump. The strike of several thousand local ready-to-wear workers and the apparent unwillingness of retailers to make heavy commitments before ascertaining the public reaction to higher prices were given as the main factors in the let-down.

Improved tones were reported in the automobile, electrical, and machinery fields and even in the building industry, doubled the volume of those reported in the like period in 1932.

Employment kept up its steady climb, one large retailer operating under the NRA, announcing an increase in personnel of almost 5000 over the like week a year ago. Wages were also at higher levels.

Renewed Hope That Chicago Will Meet Back Obligations

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A new interpretation of the national banking act which removes the limit on purchases of tax anticipation warrants by national banks has given new hope here in the possibility of meeting back salaries and other obligations of local governments, through sale of additional short-term securities.

Formerly national banks could only invest 15 per cent of their capital and 25 per cent of their surplus in tax anticipation warrants.

The new ruling by the United States Comptroller of Currency, as addressed to Mayor Edward J. Kelly, said that "national banks are empowered to advance funds to the municipal corporations of Illinois against tax anticipation warrants without any limitation under the national bank act or the banking act of 1933, other than that the amount of such loans should be kept within conservative limits and not out of proportion to the bank's loaning ability."

Mr. Hayden N. Bell, tax attorney for the county, said that with tax collections being as far behind as they are, sale of tax anticipation warrants is the only way the Government can possibly be financed, and that he has always maintained that they were sound investments, because, for the sake of the integrity of the Government and the preservation of public credit, such obligations must be met.

The present status of Chicago's tax warrants is at the moment involved in a tax assessment case before the Supreme Court, and until the decision is rendered it is not probable that the banks will buy additional warrants, according to a leading municipal banker here. As soon as this difficulty is cleared up, however, it is likely that more warrants may be bought as a result of the new ruling, he said.

Bank Stocks Slightly Lower in Last Week

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The New York City bank stock market was again slightly lower during the last week. The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Holt, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,531,196,000, compared with $1,545,756,000 at the close of the previous week, a decrease of $14,560,000, or 0.94 per cent.

The low point for the year to date, namely $1,065,746,000, was recorded on April 5.

The average yield of the 16 stocks is now 5.12 per cent, compared with a yield of 5.07 per cent reported on Agu. 18.

Two Lacquer Companies Join

A new corporation, to be known as the Zapon-Bevolite Lacquer Company, is being formed to handle the consolidated business of Brevolite Lacquer Company of North Chicago and the western activities of the Zapon Company, a subsidiary of Atlas Powder Company. Combination will become effective Sept. 1, next.

Motor Industry Has High Hopes For Fall Sales

August Business Exceeds Expectations—Higher Than 1932 Volume

DETROIT, Aug. 28—Sales executives in the motor industry consider the prospects bright for continued good business during the fall months. They have been encouraged in this view by the sustained strength of the retail market during August.

The key to fall sales, one official points out, is the trend during the last half of August. After dipping slightly during the second week of the month, the sales curve apparently has turned upward again, according to preliminary reports for the second 10-day period, or for the third week of the month where weekly figures are reported.

Whether the improvement will be sufficient to bring the August total up to the July volume is still a question. General opinion is that final figures for the month will be slightly under those for July.

At any rate, August business exceeded the expectations of manufacturers and is far in excess of the volume enjoyed in August, 1932. The sales trend of various companies during the current month has been mixed.

In some instances, where special sales efforts have been put forth, the expectations are for August to equal or top July.

The bogey of higher prices and the prospect that used-car allowances will be reduced when the automobile dealers' code becomes effective are proving stimulants to sales. Increased purchasing power of farmers is also likely to help automobile business during the fall months.

Oil Production In California Drops 500,000 Barrels

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28—Under impetus of the usual month-end reckoning, California oil production slumped to 500,000 barrels daily the week ended Aug. 26, off 5475 from preceding week's average.

With the slowing down in new flush production for the week, the decline would have been augmented if Kettleman Hills held to previous week's level. Kettleman North Dome Association, however, was forced to open up, temporarily, some of its shut-in production to relieve high gas pressures, and this forced Kettleman north dome output to 63,000 barrels daily, compared with 59,950 the week of Aug. 19.

Huntington Beach eased off to 48,500 from 50,750 the previous week, and the gradual pinching back of production was apparent in the rest of the State, which dropped 4000 to 92,000 daily. New production was confined to a 300-barrel well at Richfield and a 700-barrel well at Dominguez.

Malay Crude Rubber Production Rising

LONDON, Aug. 28—Production of crude rubber on Malayan estates of more than 100 acres in size was 20,870 tons in July, compared with 20,550 tons in June and 20,620 tons in July, 1932. Estimated total stocks of rubber dry weight on the same estates were 18,935 tons on July 31, compared with 19,385 tons on June 30 and 20,591 tons on July 31, 1932.

Dealers' stocks at the end of July were 16,085 tons, compared with 16,534 tons on June 30 and 18,090 tons on July 31, 1932. Gross exports duty paid were 38,368 tons in July, as contrasted with 33,825 tons in June and 32,658 tons in July, 1932. Exports as declared, including re-exports, were 30,958 tons, compared with 26,369 tons in June and 24,562 tons in July last year.

Canadian Banks Increase Debits

OTTAWA, Aug. 28—Bank debits in clearing house centers of Canada during July totaled $3,528,000,000, an increase, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, of 46 per cent over June and a gain of 62.2 per cent over July, 1932.

Large gains were shown at Toronto and Montreal, although the chief increase was at Winnipeg, where payments were heavy due to extensive operations on the grain exchange. Winnipeg debits showed a gain, after seasonal adjustment, of 85 per cent over June.

During the first seven months of 1933, debits in 32 Canadian centers were $16,723,000,000, compared with $14,713,000,000 in the like 1932 period.

Percentage of bank debits in July to bank deposits as at end of the preceding month was 183.6 compared with 116.8 the year before.

Three Western Railroads Negotiating Unification

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 — The R. F. C. has been informed by L. W. Baldwin and P. M. Schumacher of Denver Rio Grande Western, that they are negotiating a merger to improve the financial and traffic conditions of the Denver & Rio Grande Western.

The letter was written to the R. F. C. as evidence of an agreement between the R. F. C. and the railroad in consideration of a loan of $950,000 made to the Delaware & Rio Grande Western late in June.

The Western Pacific and the Missouri Pacific jointly control the Denver & Rio Grande Western and since the understanding calls for "merger, consolidation or unification" it is assumed that these three roads will be joined.

Regards Proposed St. Lawrence Waterway as Doubtful Project

Highly Debatable Proposal, Says Bank—Wide Variance in Estimated Costs—Institute Asserts Gains Claimed Would Be Entirely Inadequate

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Summing up the arguments pro and con in connection with the St. Lawrence waterway, the Index, organ of the New York Trust Company, in the current issue, says that its value is highly debatable. The treaty to build the waterway was signed in 1932, but has not yet been ratified.

"In the midwest and northwest states the tradeway is indorsed as a means for lowering transportation costs," says the review. "In a survey made for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, it is estimated that 400,000,000 bushels of grain would be available for shipment over the waterway, with a saving of $44,000,000 in transportation costs and an attendant price enhancement on domestic sales of $196,000,000.

"On the other hand, the Brookings Institution, a privately endowed organization devoted to public service through disinterested research in economic, political and social problems, in a study of the project made in 1929, placed the grain available for traffic on the waterway at not more than 238,000,000 bushels, asserting that 'the gains to the farmer would be only the merest fraction of the amount usually claimed, and that such gains would in no small part be at the expense of other groups, including the farmers of the rest of the country.'"

The decline in exports of wheat from the United States since 1929 tended, of course, to strengthen the position of the Brookings Institution, as did the present attempts by the Government to obtain a reduction in wheat acreage, said the review.

Cost Is Problematical

On the question of the cost of the project, the index says that estimates were even more conflicting, ranging from $543,000,000 to $1,350,000,000 for the navigation and power developments combined. Indeed, the variance between estimates was so wide as to make the matter of cost altogether speculative. The Brokings Institution, which placed the combined navigation and power costs at approximately $1,000,000,000 (including interest charges during the period of construction, the cost of the Welland Canal and the cost of deepening lake harbors), pointed out, in its report, that experience shows that great waterway projects have practically never been completed within original estimates of cost. Actual construction costs of the Panama Canal aggregated about $375,000,000, as compared with estimates of from $140,000,000 to $160,000,000. The Suez Canal cost $80,000,000, as compared with estimates of $30,000,000. The Chicago Drainage Canal, estimated to cost $16,000,000, actually cost $53,000,000, while the Welland Canal cost $128,000,000, as compared with estimates of $50,000,000.

The review then deals with the objections to ratification of the hearings before the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1932. It was stated, for instance, that on account of winter weather the seaway, like the lake ports, would be open only half the year. Likewise, it was asserted that if railroads were paid the amount which the project would cost taxpayers of the United States, the roads could haul free all the grain that would move through the waterway. It was also contended that if the railroads were freed from the burden of taxes, as the waterway would be free from taxation, the rail carriers could haul the grain they are now moving and all the United States grain estimated to move by the waterway free of charge and still show larger financial returns.

Challenge Savings Estimate

The estimated savings of from 6 cents to 12 cents per bushel of wheat in transportation costs were challenged on the ground that such reduction would not be possible since, in August, 1932, the grain rate from the head of the lakes for export to Montreal, including 15 days storage, was 4½ cents a bushel. The rate from Montreal to Liverpool was 3½ cents a bushel, giving a total of 8 cents a bushel from the head of the lakes to Liverpool. Obviously, a 12 cents per bushel saving on grain carried to Liverpool would be impossible, while a saving of 6 cents would leave only 2 cents for the ship operator.

Although some advantage from the opening of the seaway might accrue to most states with or near ports situated on the Great Lakes, the project had been opposed by groups in New York and other eastern states on the basis of diversion of traffic from such ports as Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston and a reduction in use of existing enormous traffic and terminal facilities.

It was held that the possible gains to the rest of the country were not only conjectural but, in any event, would not compensate these losses and, furthermore, that the power project would only add to developments already redundant, making for uneconomic competition with existing private producers.

Critics of the power development phase of the project contended that it would prove unprofitable, maintaining that whereas the International Joint Commission estimated the cost at $271 per horsepower, to compete successfully with steam, the capital investment in the hydroelectric plant must not exceed $150 per horsepower.

Wheat Exports Declining

The net total foreign and domestic commerce of the Great Lakes, not including traffic exclusively Canadian, from 1921 to 1930 averaged approximately 126,000,000 short tons annually, with foreign traffic comprising less than 15 per cent of the total.

Even before the world market was disturbed by the depression, United States exports of wheat were declining steadily in quantity, amounting, in 1926, to 219,160,000 bushels; 1927, 206,258,000 bushels; 1928, 163,688,000 bushels; 1929, 153,247,000 bushels; 1930, 131,477,000 bushels. Furthermore, during this same period, shipments of wheat from North Atlantic ports of the United States were also declining, as follows: 1926, 122,306,000 bushels; 1927, 114,473,000 bushels; 1928, 84,331,000 bushels; 1929, 69,639,000 bushels ;and 1930, 74,288,000 bushels.

Present plans for acreage reduction were likely to accentuate still further this decline. This condition warranted serious consideration, since reduction in costs of transporting grain was one of the principal arguments for the waterway.

"Expenditure of from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 or more on the navigation and power development project can be justified only if it is clearly demonstrated that the project will be economically profitable," concludes the review. "This has not yet been done. The cost to federal taxpayers will be large.

"Since relief from the crushing burden of taxation constitutes one of the pressing issues of the day, any proposal to increase this burden should be weighed most carefully."

The World's Business

NRA and Red Ink

THERE are several problems arising out of the general acceptance of the NRA codes which have to be met before very long. One of these is the need to provide definite relief for the thousands of small business men who find their costs either are rising or are going to rise out of all proportion to current or immediately prospective income. The troubles lies in the fact that increased purchasing power has not yet made its beneficent influence felt in sufficient volume to provide the increased profits needed to meet larger pay rolls and higher prices of materials entering into the cost of production. Complaints that pour into Washington are being handled as expeditiously as possible, but with the variety of industries represented and with widely separated sections of the country demanding different treatment, it is hardly to be expected that this particular difficulty will be satisfactorily settled at once. Time is necessary, and in the meantime many small firms see smaller profits and higher costs. One method advanced as a solution is inauguration of a distinctly easier credit policy by the banks. Another thought is to have the Reconstruction Finance Corporation lend money to those smaller companies until the NRA effects are in full swing. The first proposal would put the burden of deciding what firms were worthy of assistance upon bank officials; the second one would place it upon the shoulders of the R. F. C. It is possible that this particular problem will vanish before long if the autumn upturn comes on schedule and more and more people are put to work. Increasing gross may not mean higher net at once, but it points the way through the avenue of efficiency. NRA and red ink are inconsistent.

Arid Soil for New Issues

It has been noted that there has been a very sparse crop of new corporate issues in of late. And the blame is being laid by some underwriting interests to the enactment of the "Truth in Securities Bill" whose complicated provisions are regarded as exceedingly difficult to interpret, not to say onerous. Houses of issue, it is argued, are not averse to the fullest publicity but demur at burdensome restrictions, some of which now make sellers liable for honest and well-intentioned transactions that previously were approved. The greatest deterrent to new issues, however, are the doubts occasioned by the lack of proper interpretation of the act's provisions. In such an important field as the security market, the absence of authoritative knowledge is almost fatal to operations. Lacking court decisions, rulings by the Federal Trade Commission or definite pronouncements by the Attorney-General, prospective issuers are a good deal at sea. A movement seems about under way to get either some relaxation of the stricter provisions or real clarification, so that the refinancing of legitimate business can get under full swing.

* * *

Manipulation

When the indefatigable John T. Flynn takes up the cudgels, Wall Street metaphorically takes off its derby and puts on a tin hat, since it has been in the process of getting resigned to a varied assortment of blows from that gentleman within the last few years. The latest sortie against the aristocrats of the money table is to be found in September Harpers where manipulation gets its due. And let no one think J. T. F. doesn't wield a wicked shillalah.

G. R. E.

Living Costs Of Wage Earners Up 3.3 P. C. in July

Figures, However, Still 2.3 P. C. Below Those for Like 1932 Month

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The upward trend in wage earners' living costs that began in May gained momentum in July, according to the index of the National Industrial Conference Board, the increase over June amounting to 3.3 per cent, as compared with 1.0 per cent in June over May and 0.8 per cent in May over April. Total living costs, however, were still 2.3 per cent lower than in July, 1932, and 24.8 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar, computed on the base 1923=100 cents, was 133.0 cents in July, as compared with 137.4 cents in June.

The most striking advance was in food prices, which were 8.3 per cent higher in July than in June and 3.8 per cent higher than in July, 1932, but still 33.9 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

Rents continued on their downward course, but at a moderate pace, the decline in July, as compared with June, amounting to 0.3 per cent. The average of rents in July was 11.9 per cent lower than in July, 1932, and 31.3 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

Clothing prices increased 3.7 per cent in July over June, as compared with 1.5 per cent in June over May. The level of clothing prices in July was only 1.4 per cent below that of a year ago, but 34.6 per cent below that of July, 1929.

Coal prices rose 1.3 per cent between June and July. Since July, 1932, there has been a reduction of 4.3 per cent, and since July, 1929, of 13.3 per cent. The cost of gas and electricity, which is determined by the conference board in January and July of each year, showed a decline of 0.6 per cent in July since January, 1933, of 1.2 per cent since July, 1932, and of 4 per cent since July, 1929.

The cost of sundries as a whole was 1.1 per cent higher in July than in June, due chiefly to increases in the prices of house furnishings and tobacco. There has been a reduction of 2.7 per cent since July, 1932, and of 8.1 per cent since July, 1929.

Asset Value Of Latin American Bond Fund Rises

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The asset value of Latin American Bond Fund on July 1 stood at $2.33 a share compared with $1.33 on Dec. 31, 1932, and $1 a share when the fund was organized in June, 1932, according to a report just issued here by Mr. C. A. McQueen and Mr. L. B. Clark, under whose supervision the fund is being operated.

This value gives effect to the payment of two income distributions made on the fund, one on Dec. 31, 1932, of 4½ cents and one on July 1 of 6 cents a share, providing a return of 10½ per cent on the original value of the fund for the period ended July 1, 1933.

Latin American Bond Fund, a trust of the mutual type, confines its investing and trading operations to dollar bonds originating in South and Central America.

"As a group, bonds of this class have appreciated approximately 30 per cent since Latin American Bond Fund was organized," says the report. "However, various factors inherent in the Latin American economic situation have caused wide fluctuations in prices of these bonds during the period of this report, affording the management opportunities to attain the results reported above."

World Telephone Extends Services In South America

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The world telephone network was further extended Wednesday when service was inaugurated between Argentina, Chile and Uruguay and Nicaragua, Jugoslavia and Palestine.

The radiotelephone facilities and most of the telephones in the three South American countries are operated by associated companies of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation and constitute a unified network.

The radiotelephone stations at Buenos Aires are employed for the intercontinental service, and the connection with Nicaragua is made by way of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's station in New Jersey; with Jugoslavia by way of Berlin and land wire to Belgrade; with Palestine by way of London.

New York City Bank Stocks Slightly Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The New York City bank stock market was again slightly lower during the last week. The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Holt, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,531,196,000, compared with $1,545,756,000 at the close of the previous week, a decrease of $14,560,000, or 0.94 per cent. The low point for the year to date, namely $1,065,746,000, was recorded on April 5.

The average yield of the 16 stocks is now 5.12 per cent compared with a yield of 5.07 per cent reported on Aug. 18. The current market value of the 16 stocks is now 1.17 times their known book value compared with 1.18 on Aug. 18. Based upon current figures the 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 11.2 times their known earnings against 11.3 on Aug. 18.

Railway Income Up 800 P. C. in July

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 28

THE first 37 railroads to report for July had aggregate net railway operating income exceeding by 800 per cent that of the same carriers for the like month last year, it was computed today.

Their net totaled $37,226,000, compared with $4,135,000 in July, 1932. In June these roads had net operating income of $36,798,000, which was an increase of 398 per cent over the figures for the like month last year.

Gross revenues of the carriers amounted to $176,722,000, an increase of 23.2 per cent over the $143,469,000 reported for the like month last year, and 3.6 per cent above the figure for June, 1933.

Business Awaiting Final Actions On Individual Codes

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Business focuses its attention on the NRA code-makers and waits. Its sharpest characteristic for the time being will be caution.

And this will continue at least until the individual industry codes, placed in actual operation, present a complete picture which, removing price and cost uncertainties, give definite indications of consumer demands.

This is brought out in the weekly summary of the Standard Statistics Company of New York which, commenting on the general business situation goes on to say that "while the ease of money markets and the revival of activity in the speculative commodity markets on a rising scale of prices lend encouragement to the fall outlook, investment sentiment is confused by certain implications contained in virtually all the codes thus far accepted.

"The Administration, for reasons that are quite obvious, is measuring recovery by the extent of the increases in employment; investors, however, must measure it by the gains, registered or in later prospect, in the earnings of individual corporations.

"Costs are clearly being increased, while efforts are being made to forestall comparable increases in finished goods prices and, therewith, in the costs of living."

Business News of New England

Current reports from the National Shawmut Bank of Boston show continued gains in New England business. July was the fourth consecutive month to register an improvement. With the exception of carloadings and construction, all indexes were at the highest levels since March.

* * *

High lights of the situation are: Greater employment and higher average weekly earnings in manufacturing establishments; productive activity at the highest level since January, 1930; and higher retail prices, although they are still lagging behind rapidly advancing wholesale prices.

* * *

Now that Labor Day is near, New England is due to reap more money from vacationists returning from fields and streams, lakes and mountains. It is reported that approximately $100,000,000 is turned over to railroad, oil, bus, air transport, steamship and automobile companies annually by visitors.

* * *

Labor Day also has a definite meaning for most New England school children. Very soon 96 per cent of the youngsters in this section of the country will be wending their way to their seats of learning. This percentage, by the way, compares with 90 per cent for the rest of the country.

* * *

The following table comes from the New England District Recovery Board and is relative to the NRA program.

	New England Number	Wage earners
Manufacturing establs...	16,384	849,821
Retail outlets	108,764	369,281
Wholesale outlets	9,618	110,599
Construction	2,780	207,686
Hotels	670	16,972
Mines and quarries	395	9,385

* * *

It should be noted that many establishments which would be included within the program of the NRA blanket code and special codes of businesses and industries are not included in the above table. Such establishments as trucking firms, business offices, banks, public utilities, brokerage houses, etc., should not be overlooked in consideration of the large number of firms and wage earners affected by the NRA

* * *

The above statistics also do not give a complete picture for only 138,611 firms are recorded with 1,563,744 wage earners; whereas, according to the 1930 census there were in New England 3,431,167 persons gainfully employed. The answer is that professional occupations, federal and state employees, agricultural labor, domestic servants, etc., do not come under the President's Reemployment Agreement.

* * *

In the latest year for which data are available, the value of shipbuilding carried on in New England amounted to $28,304,465 or 12 per cent of the country's total. There were nearly 7,000 workers employed, and 139 vessels with a gross tonnage of 34,646 tons were launched during the year. Of this total tonnage 80 per cent was produced in Massachusetts.

Calmer New York Market Is Wanted By Staid London

Does Not Like Government Interference in Financial Affairs

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The staid London stock market, so often disturbed by the gyrations of Wall Street, would welcome a calmer market in New York.

Agitation in America for control of the Stock Exchange has therefore attracted much attention in Throgmorton Street, but with traditional British dread of government interference in finance. London brokers view definite proposals to that end dubiously.

The London Stock Exchange, hidden away in a plain rambling triangular building fronted with offices of brokers, banks and insurance companies, and lacking even a visitors' gallery, is one of the most independent organizations in the United Kingdom.

The fact that fluctuations in prices are on the whole much narrower than in New York is attributed chiefly to long established practice, to differences in temperament and tradition, rather than to the rather brief regulations of the London exchange, or to the supervision of its managers.

Placid Existence

The London Stock Exchange's committee for general purposes, which corresponds to the board of governors of the New York market, leads a relatively placid existence. One comparatively young member of the London exchange, just elected to the committee, relates with some amusement his first attendance at the regular luncheon meeting of that august body.

He went filled with a deep and solemn sense of responsibility, prepared to hear elders of that body enter into a dignified discussion of means to promote the welfare of the Kingdom. The discussion, however, revolved about a Stilton cheese which a gray-bearded member of the committee had removed from the center of the table and insisted upon keeping to himself.

It is impossible to estimate with any accuracy the volume of business done in the London exchange, for no official record is kept. Transactions are, to be sure, marked on the official list, and there are usually some 6000 markings daily. But no indication is given of the size of the individual transactions—they may be for 100 shares or 10,000 and there is no rigid rule that transactions must be marked, and brokers say probably less than half of them are.

Enormous Business

American banking representatives here say, however, that the volume of business which London does in its slow way is undoubtedly enormous, that its ability to absorb securities of almost any description is amazing.

The London market probably differs chiefly from that of New York by the much smaller public participation. No member of the exchange may have his office more than half a mile away from it, and when a private investor wishes to purchase securities it is common for him to place his order through his bank or his solicitor.

Brokers' offices in London lack the busy board rooms of Wall Street, where customers gather to watch the quotations register automatically through the complex electrical quotation system taking up a whole side of the room.

Brokers in London transact their business in quiet suites of offices, receiving infrequent personal visits from their clients. No complete record of the day's quotations is kept. The only ticker is a slow machine, which periodically sends out some bid and asked quotations for leading securities in various categories, but unlike the New York ticker, makes no effort to give a full record of the course of trading.

New Regulations For German Shipping

BERLIN, Aug. 28 — Owing to American and British protests against German restrictions on exchange available for bookings on foreign steamships, new regulations have been issued allowing German nationals free bookings at German offices of foreign steamship companies.

Foreign companies with offices here may use their German receipts freely within Germany and even may transfer a considerable part of them abroad. Consequently, the conflict has been satisfactorily settled.

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Empire Conference Benefits Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Empire conferences that took place after the adjournment of the World Economic Conference brought the British delegations together in a manner that is bound to benefit inter-Dominion trade and therein has a real hope of Canadian trade development, stated Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on his return here from a visit to England. Great Britain is making great progress industrially and financially, and is on a sound course leading to normal times, he said.

Mr. Beatty commented on the manner in which British shipping interests were getting together to discuss their problems, and thought the result would be more constructive policies regarding trade routes and the elimination of obsolete shipping. There might also be something done by the British Government in the way of assistance to shipping companies to put them on a parity with other nations.

That the time had arrived for the consideration of a definite moderate policy of immigration, particularly from Great Britain, and also from countries the people of which would naturally fit into Canadian life and spirit, was his opinion.

Pierce Petroleum Loss

Pierce Petroleum Corp. reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $38,910 after expenses, franchise taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $16,100 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $18,736 a year before. For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $45,018 after charges, compared with a net loss of $31,877 a year before.

MAINE

LEWISTON (Continued)

Tourists in Maine
Be Sure to Come to the
LEWISTON HOME BAKERY
131 LISBON STREET
FOR GOOD THINGS TO EAT
Auburn Home Bakery
183 Court Street, Auburn

The Cities Service Power Prover Is Here
Don't postpone the reduction of your gasoline and oil maintenance costs. Come in and let us tell you how much gas you waste. There is no charge.
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64 SABATTUS STREET

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You Can Find
the Freshest in Garden Produce and Fruits at
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Children going back to school; girls going back to college; girls and women who want new things to wear; will find Fall at its best here. New merchandise, wide assortments, traditional P. M. & B. quality and values make Fall shopping most profitable here
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

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Both famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call.

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Arcade Balcony

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Pittston Coal and N. E. Coke
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Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
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"Luxury" products for women who would have the best.
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High-Grade Groceries and Provisions a Specialty—Fresh Vegetables received daily.
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Fresh Meats and Vegetables
GROCERIES
Distributors for S. S. Pierce Company
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

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Kelvinator Refrigeration
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ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
7 ODD FELLOWS AVENUE

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MORRILL BLDG.
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By JANTZEN
Both Men's and Women's
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OUR NEW LOCATION, MORRILL BLDG.

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Try Our NEW SODA FOUNTAIN

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S. S. PIERCE CO PRODUCTS
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288 CONANT STREET Telephone: 6604

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You will be delighted with our assortments and prices.

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Buy Now and Save at Leavitt's
We bought tremendous quantities of staples before the advance. Replacement prices are much higher. It pays to buy NOW, while prices are still low at Leavitt's.

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Complete Auto Electric Service
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Up to 100% profit; sell 21folder $1 assortment; request samples; also 50c bargain, "ft wrappings; large commission. DOEHLA, Dept. S-21, Fitchburg, Mass.

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CHRISTMAS card salespeople, sell outstanding 21-Folder $1 assortment; also de luxe 14 box; big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MILTON, MASS.—8-room single house, 2-car garage, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locality near academy. Call BLU. 4168.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Coolidge Corner—(8) eight rooms, one bath, in heated duplex house, continuous hot water. Call Asp. 1210.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern apartments 1-2-3 rooms, convenient to Harvard Sq., for quiet, responsible people. 44 Langdon St., 31 Garfield St., 31 Concord Ave. Agent on premises.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 3431 Race St. Attractive, unfurnished housekeeping apartment, all conveniences; must be seen to be appreciated.

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MODERN apartments, 3, 4, 5 rooms, rent $40 and up. 215 East 197th St. (near Concourse) Bronx, N. Y.

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VISITOR to Boston for winter wishes to rent charmingly furnished apartment near park, 2 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 maids' rooms, reasonably; will take excellent care. Write 2799 Sycamore Canyon Road, Santa Barbara, Calif.

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PRACTITIONER'S office to let in Boston; part time; attractively furnished; centrally located. Mystic 0850. (Medford Hillside).

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FURNITURE for every room from wealthy estates very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio beds, decorative accessories. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 339 East 48th St., New York City.

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Agent for Kickernick under-garments

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Employment Agency
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96 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3836

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BEDFORD PARK, W. 4—To let furnished, charming self-contained flat; central heating; labour-saving. 8 The Orchard, Bedford Park, London, W. 4; Chiswick 2982.

LONDON—Furnished flat, ground floor; large lounge, large bedroom, both well furnished; kitchenette, own geyser, bath, electric light and power, own meters; 45/- weekly; garage if required. MISS RATCLIFFE, 12 Bassett Road, North Kensington, W. 10

LONDON, Brunswick Gardens, W. 8—Unfurnished lower maisonette, 4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, £140. Box M-2153, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Kensington—Garden maisonette, self-contained; two reception, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath. SPARKS, 49 Russell Road, Kensington 2783.

RICHMOND, SURREY—Flat to let furnished or unfurnished; 2 bed-sitting, kitchen, etc.; 4 mins. church, station, buses. Box M-2416, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SEVENOAKS, 9 The Drive—Unfurnished self-contained ground floor flat, 5 rooms (south), bath, etc.; garden, tennis, lawn.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, S. W.—Furnished house, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms; all conveniences, including Ideal boiler, garden. 104 Elmgrove Road, BARNES; tel. PROspect 2957.

LAUNDRIES

ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY (Acorn 1794)
55 Packington Rd., South Acton, London, W. 3
We collect from all parts of London

THE CROWN LAUNDRY
RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM, S. W.
Soft water and pure soap used. Moderate prices. Mending done. Collection all parts. TELEPHONE PUTNEY 0127.

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LADY, professional vocalist and teacher, would visit by arrangement to sing and play hymns from the new hymnal. 34 Sarre Rd., London, N. W. 2. Tel. Hampstead 6737.

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

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HAMPSTEAD—Scotch lady wishes paying guests, comfortable well-furnished home, garden; five minutes tubes, buses, near Swiss Cottage. 7, Belsize Square. Phone Primrose 1331.

PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE, 69 Harrington Gardens London, S. W. 7—Pleasantly situated, opening to large garden; convenient all parts; beautifully furnished; good service, best English food; central heating, constant hot water (soft); full board from 3 gns.; highly recommended. Resident proprietress. Ken. 0918.

PIANO TUNING

TUNING OF PIANOS by qualified tuner. Apply R. STEPHENSON, 109 Finchley Road, Swiss Cottage, London, N. W. 3; Primrose 6010.

POST WANTED

FACTORY manager seeks post, thoroughly experienced gentlemen's clothing, waterproofs, leather clothing, staff control, costing, correspondence, sales; would travel anywhere. WARD, 9 Kimberley Rd., London, S. W. 9.

GENTLEWOMAN Froebel trained desires educational work or as companion; experienced special cases children, adults. HUNTER, 8 The Orchard, Bedford Park, London, W. 4. Chiswick 2982.

PRACTICAL engineer, middle aged, fully qualified mechanic, seeks post as maintenance engineer in charge of plant in factory or institute; London preferred; highest references. Box M-2413, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

RETIRED NURSE seeks post as companion-housekeeper to gentleman, where maid kept. A. F., 21 Westmoreland Road, London, S. W. 13.

SECRETARY to professional man seeks interesting post. Autumn. Experienced. Drives car. London or country. Box M-2394, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON—Miss ELIZABETH NEEDHAM would welcome enquiries for divan sitting rooms, with or without breakfasts; charming and convenient house close Chelsea overlooking park; moderate terms according to requirements. 101 Albert Bridge Rd., Battersea Park, S.W.11.

LONDON, HYDE PARK—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms and breakfast, electric light, gas fires with ring, geyser bath, telephone; terms double, £2.10.0; single from 27/6. 21 Orsett Terrace, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 8097.

LONDON, 46 Russell Rd., Kensington, W. 14—Particularly bright and comfortable bed-sitting rooms, gas fires and rings; service and breakfast optional. MRS. KENNEDY. Western 6861.

LONDON—To let furnished, bed-sitting room, breakfast if required, gas fire and ring, use of bathroom. Mount View 4024. 16 Crescent Road, Crouch End, N. 8.

LONDON, EARLS COURT, S. W. 5—Unfurnished bedsitting rooms in lady's house; gas fires and rings; meals and service if desired. Frobisher 4051.

LONDON, at 4 Courtfield Gardens and 17 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5—Homelike bed-sitting rooms with breakfast; other meals optional.

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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

No. 117

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS pleasant to read of Reginald Heber (1783-1826), a man who was to become a bishop, that he was quite as much the neighborly squire as the vicar during his service at Hodnet, where his candor and gentle playfulness bound many friends to him. His literary gifts also placed him on the original staff of the Quarterly Review, which in 1818 dealt so ungently with young John Keats.

Heber thought often of India, tracing routes on maps, and his hymn "From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands" was written long before he dreamed what was in store for himself. In 1823 he went as bishop of Calcutta, to follow those old, old trails, to Bengal, to Bombay, to Ceylon, and to Delhi. It is said that nothing in Indian annals is holier than the three years of travel, administration, and "saintly enthusiasm" he gave there. He made his last address at a confirmation at Trichinopoly in the Madras Presidency.

Heber's poetry is said to have brought freedom into the hymnody of England, even the lyric mood of Scott and Byron. His "Brightest and best of the sons of the morning" is an example, and so is the present hymn, perhaps the most purely lyrical of them all. It is based on Rev. 4:8-11.

No. 218

THE Missionary Chant is one of the famous tunes of American hymnody, used three times in the Harvard University Hymn Book (1926). In its name of "Chant" it is clear that the repeated notes take on the nature of a chanted strain, without the loss of regular rhythm.

Its composer, Heinrich Christoph Zeuner (1795-1857) of Eisleben, was one of those musicians trained in Germany who came to the United States early in the last century and did much for American music. He tells this story of the tune: He was sitting alone on a bench on Boston Common one beautiful moonlight night, and suddenly this music flowed to his thought, and he literally ran home to record it. He was at this time organist for the Handel and Haydn Society and for the Park Street Church.

He came to Boston in 1824, and called himself Charles Zeuner. He later went to Philadelphia as organist.

Of his oratorio "The Feast of the Tabernacles," only one copy remains, in the Congressional Library at Washington. This tune appeared in his collection "The American Harp" (1832).

"O life that maketh all things new," perhaps the greatest hymn of a great American hymnist, Samuel Longfellow, was written for the Festival of the Free Religious Association, held in Boston in 1874. It appears in "*The Unitarian Faith, Set Forth in Fifty Unitarian Hymns*" (Boston) under the heading, "Unitarians affirm the freedom of the truth, and the constant renewal and expansion of religious thought and life," and a reference to II Cor. 3:17.

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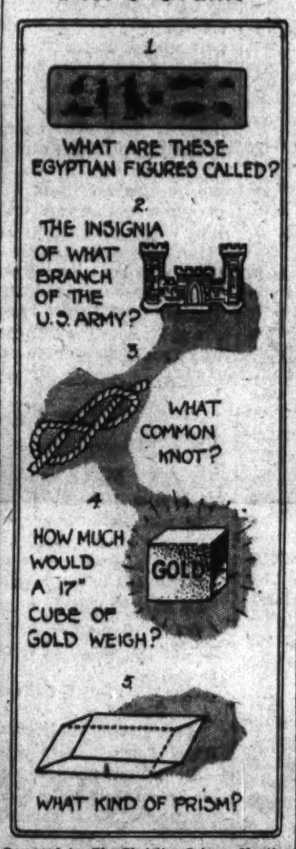
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The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THINK well about great things; and know that thought is the only reality in this world. Lift up Nature to thine own stature; and let the whole universe be for thee no more than the reflection of thine own heroic soul.

—CERVANTES

In Lighter Vein

Sister's Little Helper

Just as he was leaving his classroom one day, a high school professor was accosted by a young brother of one of the girls in his class.

"What have I got here?" asked Johnny, holding out his hand.

"Beans, of course; why do you ask?" answered the professor.

"Well," responded the lad, "Vera said you didn't know beans, and I just wanted to find out for myself."

Not-Up-to-Date

The boarder had been struggling with a stale piece of pudding which the seaside landlady had served up to him.

"Er—what *is* this, please?" he asked.

"Date pudding."

"Oh," said the boarder. "Isn't it rather out-of-date pudding?"—*Tit-Bits.*



Humorist

"Can't think of a name for it, eh? Well, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks called their home 'Pickfair.'"

"No good. My name's Maddox and my wife's name was Houseton."

Funnier

"I think it's a disgusting state of affairs when one reads of comedians earning more than Cabinet ministers."

"Oh, I don't know. On the whole, they're funnier!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Big Question

Lecturer (in small town): "And last year that man wrote a very fine autobiography—"

Chairman (interrupting): "For the benefit of some, you might explain what it was about."

Vacation Vocation

"I'll tell you this, I'm master in my own house."

"Shake! My wife's away, too."

Canny

"Why do bagpipe players always walk about?"

"A moving target is hard to hit."

Expatriate

"So you're from New York?"

"Yes, I live in the American colony."

Who's Who?

Mrs. de Fashion (at the children's party): "Marguerite!"

Nursemaid: "Yes, madam?"

Mrs. de Fashion: "It's time for us to go home. Which of these children is mine?"—*Pearson's.*

The Ups and Downs and Ins and Outs of the Umbrella and the Lamp

The umbrella and the lamp
Quite scintillating grew,
(You see, the sun was out and they
Had nothing much to do.)

"I can go up a chimney down,"
The gay umbrella said,
"But you can't do the trick, for you
Can't stand upon your head."

"Perhaps I can't; but, now, can you
Go down a chimney up?
That is an easy trick for me,
But you, how you'd get stuck!"

No Charge!

"Do you charge for children?"

"Not under five, madam."

"Good! I've only got three."—*Pearson's.*

What They Say

Indian Affairs

"The sale of Indian home lands, under the allotment law, has been one of the principal causes of the ruin of tribes in all parts of the country."—*John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

One Family

"We are only at the beginning of things. I think that the truth we have to grasp is that the nations are dependent one upon another."—*Viscount Cecil.*

Peace

"Absolute refusal to take up arms is our only way to salvation."—*George Lansbury, M. P.*

Thy Speech Bewrayeth Thee

"Speech stamps us exactly as a hall mark stamps silver."—*Emily Post.*

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

It is estimated that 160,000,000 persons tune in on the 40,000,000 receiving sets in the world.

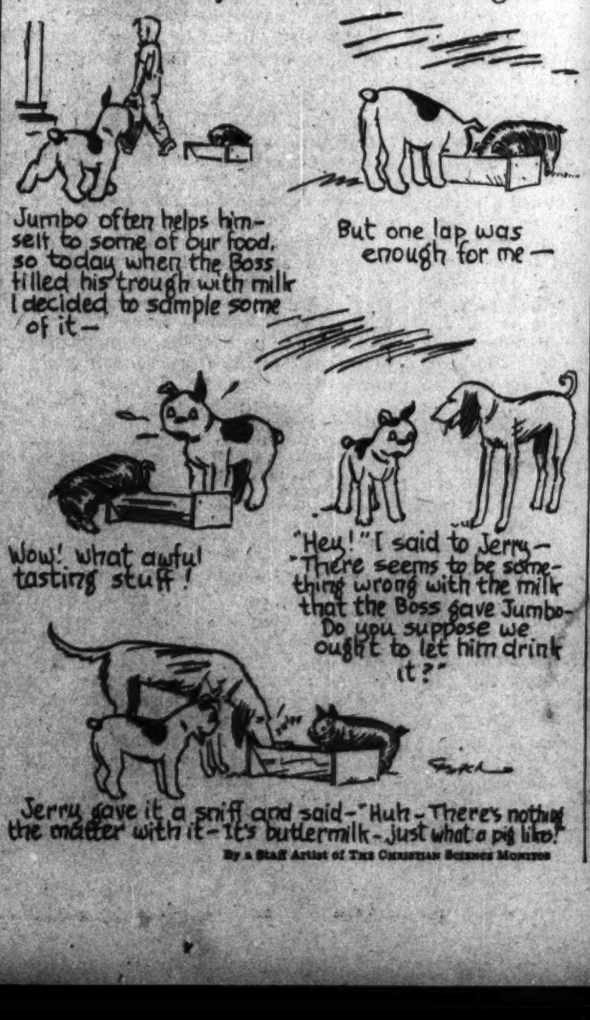


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The 70-foot wingspread of a new twin-motored monoplane, now in use on a Chicago airline, is reported to be strong enough to hold up four of the heaviest elephants in captivity.

A high precision instrument—of such sensitiveness that it measures one millionth of an inch has been invented.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Others First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

ONE Saturday afternoon a young man working at a hotel here was told by the management that it would be necessary to drop him from their employ.

Naturally enough, this seemed a hard blow to the young man, but he decided that his next move, whatever it might prove to be, would be a step forward. He allowed no thoughts of resentment to arise, but he immediately made a mental survey of all possible job openings.

On Monday morning he started uptown with a list of calling places in his pocket, but first he intended to do some inquiring at the office of a magazine in order to procure some helpful information for a friend.

While there he learned that there was an opening for an advertising solicitor and, needless to say, he quickly accepted the position.

In seeking to help his friend, he was led to help himself, and found work without making a single call with that express purpose.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Agreement of tenses (D. F. E.)—The correspondent asks if the future "will" should be used instead of the conditional "would" in the following:

> The reading room is open . . .
> On Sundays and holidays the reading room would be open . . .

We see no reason why "is" should not be repeated in the second instance.

"Contention" (D. F. E.)—The correspondent writes:

> Does one "have" a contention? Or does one "make" one? I heard an announcer on the radio say, "I've always 'had' the contention . . ."

"Contention," in the sense here, means "a point maintained in an argument, or a line of argument taken in its support" (Webster's). The familiar idiom is: "It has always been my contention," or, "I have always contended."

When "contention" is used in the sense of "strife, altercation," it may more readily take "have" or "make."

Salutation of letter (Miss A. M. K.)—The correspondent writes:

> I shall appreciate being informed as to the correct salutation for:
>
> The Blackmoor Hotel
> New York, N. Y.
>
> .....?
>
> Attention of Mrs. A. White, Mgr.
>
> According to my understanding, had the manager been Mr. A. White, the salutation would be "Gentlemen." Does the fact that it is Mrs. White change the salutation?

The advent of women, bless them, into positions of great responsibility in industry is putting a crimp in established practices in correspondence. In this instance, "Gentlemen" would be anything but courteous. Our recommendation is that the letter be addressed to her:

> Mrs. A. White, Mgr.
> Blackmoor Hotel
> New York, N. Y.
>
> Dear Madam:

Vacation Vocations

Guide

I have earned extra money by conducting tourists, met at hotels and Y. W. C. A.'s, to historical and literary shrines of New England. Many people wish to see these places in a more leisurely way than the regular sight-seeing tours permit, so they pay me to conduct them. They seem to enjoy having time to meditate in the Alcott Orchard House at Concord; to climb to the tower where Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote in the "Wayside," and to sit on Red Rock at Lynn. It is pleasant and profitable work.

Miss Anne M.

Boxes for Graduates

Each year I earn vacation money by selling wooden boxes I have collected to graduating college students. These strong boxes are needed by the students to ship home their heavy books and other personal belongings and they are willing to pay 10, 25, and even 50 cents for them, according to their size.

D. F. M.

Brevities

Prairie Lumberman: Once a man found a fat white worm eating his cucumber vines. He didn't rave at it; he took it down to the river and caught a fat catfish and fed his family of nine children for a whole day. That's initiative!

Reader's Digest: The statesman of the future will not boast that he was born in a log cabin. He will begin his autobiography: "My people were a one-ear family."

San Antonio Express: Swedish scientists who make sugar out of wood have all the magic of modern chemistry at their command—but they have not improved upon Connecticut's nutmeg.

Punch: The aim of internationalism is to inter nationalism.

Chicago Daily News: Under the beauty shop code the price of permanent waves is advanced to a point likely to make the hair of emotional women curl naturally.

Chattanooga News: Things are improving. People are beginning to remove their bills now from the envelopes.

Chico (Calif.) Record: How can the British tolerate that awful dose? In 10 years it has cost them almost as much as our annual pension bill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

NRA and Labor

TEMPORARILY at least the national recovery effort on which America is embarked has brought not peace but a sword into the relations of workers and employers. Within the ranks of the recovery army there has been severe fighting. Outward signs are the strikes and threats of strikes reported throughout the country. Less violent evidence crops out in the struggles with codes, such as those that have been going on behind the scenes in Washington over coal and automobiles the last few days.

The apparently unimportant announcement by the National Recovery Administration that the terms "open shop" and "closed shop" are to be "erased from the NRA dictionary" really gives a key to what is happening. Labor has seized on the National Recovery Act and particularly Section 7, Title I, which provided for collective bargaining, as a charter of liberty. And labor unions have welcomed it as a mandate for the unionization of all industry under the ægis of the Government. The number of labor leaders given wide powers in administration of the recovery program and the aggressive campaign launched by the American Federation of Labor to extend its power have led the public to expect such a result.

Actually, Section 7 says only that:

> Employees shall have the right to organize, and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor or their agents in the designation of such representatives.

General Johnson, Recovery Administrator, has given his own interpretation:

> To obtain the benefits of this act it is not necessary for workers to join either company unions or any particular labor unions.

And the newspaper publishers' code specifically declares that no third party (which may mean a union) shall interfere in the bargain between employee and employer.

But how then are representatives of employees to be chosen? It has been assumed that there would have to be an organization, either a company union or an independent labor union, to arrange for representation. Now, however, the Government declares that it will step in and hold a plebiscite to enable employees to select their representatives. In fact, it has been doing that very thing.

Agents of President Roosevelt's Labor Board have recently conducted ballots for workers in hosiery mills and shirt factories at Reading and Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and settled a shirtmakers' strike at Philadelphia with this formula. In some cases unionization has followed. But in others there have been no contracts between workers and employers. Instead each party has made an agreement with the Government. Apparently this means that neither an "open shop" in the distorted sense of a company union shop, nor a "closed shop" controlled by an independent union, is required. The Government offers its help in maintaining a truly open shop.

Of course, organization for the purpose of choosing representatives may lead to unionization, and apparently labor leaders are counting on such developments. So far there have been marked gains for unions. On the other hand, coal operators and motorcar manufacturers are seeking without saying anything about "open shops" to insert in their codes certain words which will protect them from unionization. Conflict is not ended. But the Government's recent successes in settling strike after strike, and its stated determination to hold the balance even, except in so far as the recovery program requires higher wages and shorter hours, promise much.

Both employer and employee should benefit by the services of an impartial umpire. Employers should gain protection from racketeering unions. Workers should find freedom not only from corrupt labor leaders but unfair employers. Governmental mediation may be causing temporary fireworks, but as "Al" Smith pointed out, it has already achieved an immense good in "focusing the attention of an aroused public on wage and working conditions of which we should all be ashamed." This sword of public opinion, expressing a righteous desire for better conditions, may very well cut away evils and in the long run promote peace in industry.

A Master Printer

IN THE passing of Sir Emery Walker, in London, the kingdom of books loses the Richelieu who, as Prime Minister, created monarchs of typography whose names today are far more familiar as household words than his own. When the Kelmscott Press is mentioned, one thinks of William Morris, but the rare quality of the Kelmscott volumes is due wholly to Emery Walker.

William Morris was no printer. He brought to the book a scholar's deep appreciation and the sensitive touch of an artist-decorator, but except for the sympathetic, practical guiding hand of Emery Walker, the marvelous productions of the Kelmscott Press—even granting that they could have come into existence at all—would have been received as *objets d'art* rather than as books.

The closing of the Kelmscott Press left Emery Walker free to accept Cobden—Sanderson's urgent invitation to join with him in the creation of the Doves Press, and when the Doves Press is mentioned the name of Thomas James Cobden-Sanderson stands forth. Cobden-Sanderson was a great bookbinder, but he was no printer. He never even saw a printing press until Walker, after the partnership was formed, made a point of showing him one.

Walker designed the Doves type, based upon Nicolas Jenson's fifteenth century face but translated with rare artistic understanding into the most beautiful type ever cut. Walker engaged the compositors at the Doves Press and supervised the typography. Except for the sheets of the Doves Bible, Walker was responsible for the proof reading. In a word, the Doves books were Emery Walker's books, and in their *format* the designer put into practice those splendid definitions of perfect bookmaking laid down in William Morris' written works, which Morris himself tried to follow and failed because of his super-saturation with Gothic decorative art.

Emery Walker was by instinct and training a great master artist-printer. Aside and beyond his personal contributions, he gave freely of his time and knowledge to other printers who sought his advice and assistance. His influence in bringing about the Renaissance in printing during the past half century has been the greatest of any single figure in the history of the book.

Peace Plan for Paraguay-Bolivia

A FORMULA acceptable to Paraguay and Bolivia, which satisfies their neighbors, too, seems to have been evolved by the Chancellery of Itamaraty in Rio de Janeiro and the Foreign Office of Chile in a final determined effort of the ABCP (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru) countries to bring the Gran Chaco war to an end.

Two points are involved according to news dispatches. The first requires the immediate cessation of hostilities and the second provides for double arbitration. One arbitrator is to determine the zone subject to arbitration; after this has been decided, the cases and countercases of Paraguay and Bolivia regarding the ownership of that zone are to be heard. Then the question of actual ownership will be decided.

As was suggested some time ago on this page, narrowing the circle of mediators to the four neighbors of Paraguay and Bolivia had its advantages. The advantages have borne fruit in the peace formula which the belligerent nations have accepted. It was also stated that there were disadvantages, one of which was that the four nations seeking to work out the formula would have to agree among themselves. It is stated in informed diplomatic circles that Chile and Brazil had as much difficulty in obtaining the consent of Argentina to the plan just proposed as in obtaining that of Bolivia.

The atmosphere in La Paz and Asuncion during the present negotiations has been more sincere and friendly than before. Bolivia, to justify her previous conduct, has explained fully to the League of Nations why she refused the plans submitted some time ago by Geneva and by the nations assembled a few months ago at Mendoza. It is also reported that the wife of the President of Paraguay pleaded, in person, in Rio, that the Brazilian Chancellery double its effort to bring the two nations to an accord.

With a desire for peace and a feasible plan, there is no reason why Paraguay and Bolivia should not settle a problem which has troubled them for more than fifty years. Though the difficulties for the arbitrators are great, any solution obtained through arbitration will be more permanent and more satisfying than any obtained by force. The ABCP nations and the two belligerent powers are to be commended for seeking the peaceful road to peace.

War Debts and the Farmer

HENRY A. WALLACE, United States Secretary of Agriculture, is showing an understanding of war debts which does credit to himself and his position. In an article in the United States News on the debts, he ignores deep-rooted prejudices and shows the farmers of the middle West and South, simply and convincingly, where their interest lies.

Capitol Hill shivers in its boots at the mildest suggestion of looking into these debts. Ninety-nine per cent of the congressional oratory on this subject has been excoriation of Europe. Even an Administration which takes "first things first" has recoiled from making suggestions to Congress about this politically dangerous question. The Secretary, therefore, when he makes a frank and earnest statement, does the country, as well as the farmers, a good turn.

Mr. Wallace shows that 18 per cent of all American agricultural products are normally sold in the world markets. Before the World War, as a debtor nation, the United States sent $200,000,000 in interest annually abroad. Today as a creditor nation, she is supposed to receive in interest about $1,000,000,000 from the rest of the world. Says Mr. Wallace:

> If we wanted Europe to pay her debts to us, we should logically have encouraged her to ship her goods here. If the agricultural South and the agricultural Midwest wanted to see those war debts and private debts repaid, then our farmers plainly should have clamored for lower tariffs to let European goods in. . . . I don't remember hearing such a clamor. . . . Our refusal to behave as a creditor nation logically should . . . has been particularly disastrous to the South and the middle West.

Through the failure of the farmers to make the clamor, not to speak of the scorching criticisms they generally directed against Europe, they rendered useless from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 acres of their land. These acres being useless, it was necessary to devise some scheme for supporting agriculture until world markets are regained. The Agricultural Adjustment Act was the scheme hit upon. Mr. Wallace thinks it is not inconsistent with a program for recovering lost markets.

We judge, however, that his heart is set upon those markets, rather than upon this hastily devised and costly makeshift. Nevertheless, he succeeds in making the Agricultural Adjustment Act appear reasonable in the circumstances. His clear and conscientious statement should go far to allay existing doubts about that particular legislation as a temporary measure. But permanent recovery will require a resumption of foreign trade.

To recover her world markets, the United States must settle the war debt question. When will the American public see its own interest, discard prejudices, and permit the Government to make a rational settlement? The farmer, if he follows Mr. Wallace's advice, can do his part.

Free Speech on the Radio

DURING the coming winter political speakers from the headquarters of the British Broadcasting Company will, for the first time in the eleven years' history of wireless in Britain, say exactly what comes into their heads, without modification or alteration of any kind. These speakers are chosen from every political party represented in Parliament, and include Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. George Lansbury, Sir Stafford Cripps, and Mr. Arthur Greenwood.

This represents an entirely new policy on the part of the B. B. C. In the earlier days of British radiocasting, controversy of any kind was excluded from wireless speeches, and on one occasion even so well-known a literary figure as Mr. Philip Guedalla was prevented from radiocasting because he declined to promise that his address would contain no contentious matter.

A few years ago, however, the ban on controversy was lifted, but all manuscripts were carefully censored. Now at last the B. B. C. has decided to allow complete freedom of expression on political questions, and the speakers mentioned above, with some others, will not have their remarks submitted to censorship of any description. This policy is in direct contrast to that being pursued in several European countries where free speech on the air is becoming as unusual as free trade on land and sea.

But it is a policy that, nevertheless, will meet widespread approval. It is obviously undesirable that the B. B. C. itself, since it is so closely connected with Government activities, should adopt editorial opinions of its own. But that is no reason why it should not introduce to its public the opinions of other people, if those people are able and responsible thinkers. After long experience and doubtless careful consideration the B. B. C. has come to the conclusion that the listening public does not require a protective censorship. It subscribes to the conviction of Milton—"Let Truth and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"

The Casual Day

Midsummer Night's Storm

Hark how the massive voice of thunder rises
  In mountain ranges of celestial sound,
  Among whose peaks tremendous echoes bound,
Playing a game of ponderous surprises.
See how the dark is cleft by luminous crises
  Of flash and fork, flung on night's ebon ground;
  Chiseling silver canyons never found
Except by lightning's unplanned enterprises.

While sweeps this pageant on our midnight slumbers,
  With stormy majesty across our rest—
We gird our thought with planetary numbers,
  To put our puny wisdom to the test
  Of solving quite illusory equations
  Regarding astronomical relations.

A Wisconsin lumberjack has set out on a voyage down the Mississippi to New Orleans, his craft being a log. Which may serve to impress young would-be navigators with the importance of keeping the log.

That Winnipeg taxpayer who, waiting to pay his taxes, found himself in a soup kitchen line, got there by mistake. Taxpayers in Tammanyville feel that unless municipal reforms are effected, they may find themselves in a similar line—and no mistake.

What Our Readers Say

(As received)

"Your column is a masterpiece of elusive futility." V. D. H.
"Tripe of the first order." I. L. S.
"Nothing at all would be better." D. O.
"I should like something more witty." A. S.
"Don't try to be funny." C. K.
"Really the most tiresome sort of literature." T. L.

(As edited by our Casual Press Agent)

"Your column is a masterpiece . . ."
". . . of the first order."
"Nothing . . . better."
". . . witty."
". . . funny."
"Really . . . literature."

Foreign exchange experts say seasonal influences on the dollar will be less marked than usual this fall. But by Christmas they probably will be exerting themselves again.

* * *

And, by the way, we should have learned from experience that if we're really in earnest about getting our Christmas shopping done early, we should have started thinking about it even before this.

The explanation that a mystery fish caught by two Tacoma (Wash.) fishermen in Puget Sound recently is only an anerrhichthys ocellatus seems not to have done much to clear up the mystery.

Dear Casual:

I have a theory that applause is an abbreviation of applesauce—for is it not often true that the two are the same thing?

W. G. M.

Our correspondent may be surprised to learn we disagree with him. But he no doubt will recognise that he is mistaken if he will try eating his roast pork with applause.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Finland's Capital—Fear Is the Foe

HELSINGFORS, FINLAND

THE ship thrusts her great white nose through what is surely the narrowest channel—except the big ditches at Suez and Panama—ever threaded by a 25,000-ton craft. The granite rocks on either side are within fifteen or twenty feet of the vessel.

Above them, masked behind and under masses of shrubs and rough tufted grass, are ancient fortifications. One can see the entrances to the bombproofs as we pass to the side away from the Baltic. Formidable enough in their time, the forts are of but little value today against a navy equipped with modern guns. Like the sword with which the ingenuous youth in the drama would defend Richelieu, they are "a little too near the citadel." For not more than three or four miles back, at the head of a spacious harbor, lies Helsingfors, white and red as the sun shines on its buildings of painted brick, or ruddy Finland granite.

You land, from small tenders, and find yourself not in a city at all, but gliding in your taxi between green lawns, brilliant parterres, and under spreading trees. For this town of some 250,000 people, instead of repelling newcomers by the squalor and dirt of its water front—as do most of our American cities—conducts them proudly through a beautiful park direct to the center of a dignified business district.

At least such is the reception if one lands where we did. There are other landing places, each with its own distinction. At one the eager voyager steps from his boat direct into a great paved plaza, crowded until now with the picturesque booths and carts of a public market; thereafter swept and garnished so that it then seems a wholly fitting foreground for the Finnish White House, or home of the nation's President, which faces it. The love of the sea is indicated by the way in which these people have grouped their finest dwellings, their embassies and legations, and many of their public edifices where the gulls swoop close to the windows, and the sound of the wavelets in the harbor is ever to be heard.

No salt, however, imparts its tang to the air for the Baltic at this point is almost fresh—sailors, indeed, declare it fresh enough to drink. Only a faint, brackish taste prevents this sea from ranking superior as the greatest of fresh-water lakes.

One cannot be long in the Finnish capital without sensing the fact that it is near enough to Russia for its people at all times to feel a certain lurking dread of the power of the Soviet Republic. Only by force of arms was it saved from the Bolsheviki at the close of the World War, and it is a matter of common knowledge that the Soviet power looks upon it as territory, temporarily alienated, but to be "redeemed" when domestic problems are less urgent.

The Finns are not blind to the peril. In numbers and military equipment they are no match for the Russian giant, but their national integrity is vital to the protection of all Scandinavia against any western sweep of Communism. Diplomacy, rather than force, will be Finland's surest defense.

There are now some 25,000 Russians—Whites, of course—in Helsingfors, and their numbers are steadily augmented by other fugitives from the Bolshevist paradise. I have not yet been in Russia. If my schedule holds I shall be in Leningrad in a day or two, but my visit will be too brief and my itinerary too much under control of the Bolshevist authorities for me to have any great expectation of learning much about social and economic conditions of the people. But the stories told in Helsingfors of the dangers the fugitives brave in their endeavors to escape at least suggest that the conditions from which they flee must be rather cruel.

Winter is the favorite season for flight, since the boundary waters are frozen over and the long nights give time to execute elaborate plans. The fugitives commonly wear white clothing, or drape themselves in sheets in order that they may not show against the dead-white of the snow-clad land. If detected they are instantly shot. Many are overcome by fatigue and the bitter cold. But the risk, one of my informants remarked, is no greater than that of attempting to live under Bolshevist tyranny, while the physical sufferings, though bitter, endure for but a few days as against a lifetime of privation and oppression under the Soviet rule.

The 25,000 exiles in Helsingfors, all bitterly hating the Government whose power they have flouted, added to the general suspicion and dislike for Russia, operate to form a hostile community which may well threaten the peace of the Baltic. Moreover, to the south the same conditions in more exaggerated form exist, for Poland has an even greater number of resident White Russians, while Polish hatred for Russia far antedates the time of the Revolution.

Neither the Scandinavian countries nor Poland alone would be any match for the military power of the Soviet Republic, but, if united they would be no mean adversary. The Russian military authorities shrewdly employ the fact of these hostile neighbors as an argument for still further increasing their present powerful army on the traditional plea of self-defense. The Poles and the Scandinavian countries, for their part, have no thought of aggression, but likewise arm to repel an apprehended attack from Russia. It is the old, old story of fear as the greatest of all foes to the peace and harmony of nations.

Security for Sale

THE Chinese Maritime Customs announces that during the first five months of 1933 there has occurred one of the most severe declines in China's foreign trade in the present generation. Net imports and exports to the end of May totaled $907,272,000, as compared with $1,170,393,000 for the first five months of 1932, a loss of 22.5 per cent. It will be recalled that the Sino-Japanese conflict occurred at Shanghai during the first five months of 1932, so that this year's trade loss is the more remarkable.

The port of Shanghai handles almost one-half of China's entire foreign trade, so that such a drastic reduction naturally affects the prosperity of the city. A large proportion of the population, both Chinese and foreign, is engaged in import and export trade. Yet visitors to Shanghai this summer have been impressed by the appearance of prosperity, which is the more remarkable in contrast to that of large commercial cities in other countries.

Building construction in Shanghai's foreign concessions has continued at a rapid pace. Everywhere new banks, hotels, apartment houses and office structures are rising. Shanghai's population has grown steadily during the past year, and is continuing to increase. Retail merchants are comparatively well off, and no large shops have closed. On the contrary, the number of retail establishments has increased.

How is it possible to explain the comparative prosperity of a city so dependent upon foreign trade at a time when the trade decline is so severe? What does Shanghai have to offer to its growing population, and what justifies the constant construction? The most careful search of trade returns does not reveal the answer. The answer lies elsewhere.

Shanghai's foreign settlements have one "commodity" for sale which is not listed. In a country of confusion they offer security, and hundreds of thousands of Chinese are willing to pay any price for this. For years, as civil wars and banditry have overtaken one Chinese province after another, Chinese men of means have brought their families and their fortunes to Shanghai, where they find peace of mind in areas under international protection. Once established in the settlements, they need worry no longer about the exactions of corrupt officials or the raids of bandits.

The Sino-Japanese conflict accelerated this movement. When the Japanese struck at Shanghai early in 1932, there was a tremendous exodus of Chinese. But in subsequent months the refugees have returned, and their numbers have been swelled by other refugees from all parts of China.

The Shanghai truce restored Chinese confidence in the security of the settlements. The new apartment buildings, hotels and residences in Shanghai are being built to accommodate Chinese rather than foreign residents. The foreign community has not increased during the past year, but the Chinese community has. The newcomers are substantial men, who are prepared to assist with their money and sagacity in building up a greater Shanghai.

Until order is restored in China's interior, Shanghai's foreign settlements will continue to benefit by the sale of their most valuable asset—security.

D. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Origin of American Indians

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of July 20 an article presenting my views upon the origin of the American Indian made it appear that I conjectured that the Indian race sprang from the Mayas or from the Ten Lost Tribes, whereas the fact is that this is not my opinion. When I mentioned this view in a lecture before the State Archæological Association I was merely recapitulating some of the fanciful theories of early and uncritical students.

My real views, which may be quoted from my writings, are that our first Americans are a New World branch of some proto-Mongoloid stock that gradually filtered into this continent beginning some 10,000 or more years ago, and continued to come for several thousands of years. They were not Chinese or Japanese, but from an ancestral stock or stocks from which a number of north Asiatic groups sprang. Some of these people found their way across Bering Strait and ultimately into the two continents of the Western Hemisphere, building up various types of indigenous culture. I hold that even the Maya and Inca people built their culture from native elements. European contacts and borrowings are only remote possibilities as yet without definite proof.

The subject of the origin of the American race has been one to which I have devoted considerable attention and for many years I have made studies and inquiries concerning it, interviewing numerous explorers and anthropologists qualified to render first-hand reports. When, for example, one discovers that there are islands in the north along the route of migration that have at least twenty feet of refuse deposit from the camp fires of the migrating bands, one is forced to conclude that for several millennia countless thousands made their way across the strait and came into the continent. Right now there is a marvelous opportunity to discover the amazing facts of this migration and to find innumerable specimens of cultural artifacts in the deep layers of archæological refuse on such islands as St. Lawrence and Kodiak. As a field for investigation it rivals Egypt or Yucatan, for the information to be discovered will be unique; at least it will have an initial bearing upon the facts relative to the pre-Columbian peopling of our continent.

ARTHUR C. PARKER, Seneca.
Rochester, N. Y.

Money Without Gold

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since gold is not behind the currency now, on what standard, if any, are we? On the paper standard? Not by any means. We are on the standard we have been for the past 100 years—the labor standard. What is meant by the labor standard? Let us remember that if a man wants things he must "work for them." A worker cannot carry in his pocket the labor hours he spent in the factory, the store, or the office; therefore he carries a certificate to this effect. A piece of paper printed by the Government, legal tender, the truth of which is not questioned by anyone on pain of imprisonment. What the paper represents in any natural view of the case is not gold but work done. This simple statement is "the labor standard."

If I want a pair of shoes, I may just as well work for it at the shoemaker's shop, but the shoemaker may not need my labor. Therefore I work at the grocer's shop, who needs my labor, and who in turn gets the shoemaker to give me a pair of shoes. The grocer gets for his pay my labor in his store. Therefore, the value all the time has been my labor.

Labor is the real medium of exchange. This means that the dollar today is a far more scientific and natural dollar than ever before. This means that when we send more goods to England than England sends to us we are giving them more of our labor than they give us, and the dollar will rise; but at the same time our transfers of labor to England will have to be stopped until we get some English labor in return, and American exports will decrease. When the English pay us the labor debt this is what will happen: the quantity of dollars will decrease in London, the pound quantities will increase in New York, and we will have in due course an equality of work done here for the people of England and work done in England for the people of the United States.

Currency will follow the labor balance as it is doing today, not the gold balance. Therefore, we already have a "labor dollar" far superior to a "gold dollar" or its imitation, the "commodity dollar" of Prof. Irving Fisher.

That is a more rational currency and a more accurate measure of national values—productive effort. Why then return to the antiquated, artificial "gold dollar"?

JOSEPH POLTON.
New York City.